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LITERATURE.

Reports on Elementary Schools. By Matthew Arnold. Edited by Sir Francis Sandford. (Macmillan)

THE New Code, about which so much, *dicenda tacenda*, has been heard, comes with singular opportuneness while the memory of Matthew Arnold is still green; and it was a happy thought that suggested the compilation and immediate publication of his most important educational reports as a commentary on the series of regulations which seem to owe to him and those of his way of thinking the salt that gives them whatever wholesome savour they have.

It has been a very easy self-advertisement for critics of Matthew Arnold, the Inspector of Schools, to call his work and opinions amateurish. The fly on the chariot-wheel has had from time immemorial a very lofty sense of the importance of minute knowledge and parade of details; and Arnold has even been accused in so many words of having done nothing for the pupil-teacher. For those who think that the most sagacious critic of his generation would be likely to spend thirty-five years in neglecting a duty for which he was incomparably well fitted there is rebuke enough in the volume which the kindly services of an old and distinguished colleague have here given us. It is likely enough that his reforming spirit lacked somewhat of the noisy and dogged persistence in which lies the only hope of making an impression on wood. But the woodenness was not his. Nor has education which is conceived in a partisan or "democratic" or "business" spirit any considerable advantages over other important interests similarly jerrymandered. Now Matthew Arnold was not given to woodenness; he was not a political partisan; and he does not seem to have believed that you can tie up your education, as you can your tea, in shilling packets, which can be submitted confidently to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Weights and Measures. Indeed you cannot. The general result of efforts directed to this end is the production of (we thank Miss Potter for the words) educated failures.

Let us see what Matthew Arnold chiefly strove for, or, at all events, petitioned "My Lords" for. Perhaps he was, of all things, most urgent to improve the education of the pupil teachers. Thus he writes in 1852 in regard to them:

"In the general opinion of the advantages which have resulted from the employment of them, I most fully concur; and of the acquirements and general behaviour of the greater number of those of them whom I have examined I wish to speak favourably. But I have been

much struck in examining them towards the close of their apprenticeship, when they are generally at least eighteen years old, with the utter disproportion between the great amount of positive information and the low degree of mental culture and intelligence which they exhibit."

And he goes on during thirty-five years in the same strain. The evils that made of the most promising pupil-teachers and training-college students compendia of information instead of teachers have, of course, produced like effects on the less promising scholars of our public elementary schools. There is ample evidence in the chapters of his book that, if the reproach is not yet removed, the fault was not Matthew Arnold's. There is probably no subject capable of systematic treatment which is not also capable of being made in skilful hands a means of education. If the subject is, moreover, one which attracts a good deal of contemporary attention, and is making valuable additions to the stock of knowledge, enabling mankind to harness the powers of nature, so much the better, no doubt. But the amount of this latter kind of knowledge which can be profitably imparted to an elementary scholar before the age of thirteen is comparatively little; very little, indeed, compared with the more general training that can be initiated, at all events, with irresistible force just when the ordinary scholar has his one chance. Part of this indispensable general training is, no doubt, what Arnold quotes as "Naturkunde"; but *Naturkunde* is not the travesty of science with which anyone who will may make himself acquainted by running his eye through a few of the books specially designed for the outwitting of South Kensington examiners. So long as the public elementary school continues to teach such "science," we must be content with such result as is vouchsafed to wasted labour. In the meantime, observe what was Arnold's attempt at a remedy:

"We all complain of the want of taste and general culture which the pupil-teachers, after so much care spent upon them, continue to exhibit; and in their almost universal failure to paraphrase ten lines of prose or poetry, without doing some grievous violence to good sense or good taste, they exhibit this want most conspicuously. Here, too, perhaps the remedy will be found to lie, not in attempting to teach the rules of taste directly—a lesson which we shall never get learnt—but in introducing a lesson which we can get learnt, which has a value in itself, whether it leads to something more or not; and which, in happy natures, will probably lead to this something more. The learning by heart extracts from good authors is such a lesson."

The reason why the teachers of middle and higher schools do not feel so acutely as might be expected the want of professional training lies probably in the fact that the real professional training (apart, of course, from indispensable practice) is the training that strengthens the imagination and quickens the sympathies. The teachers of middle and higher schools have usually had the "tincture of letters" which makes the difference between the educated man and the boor. They have a larger vocabulary—that is, a greater power of abstraction; they can naturally, therefore, sympathise with a greater number of mental states, and are consequently often "born"

teachers. With the elementary teacher this is not so often true. He often feels deeply the lack of "the humanities," and mere sojourning in the training school cannot entirely fill the void. There is at least one subject for the study of which a university chair was founded within the last hundred years, in which the head students of the best training colleges could give points to Oxford or Cambridge; but it by no means follows that such students are necessarily the best teachers of that subject—not, certainly, by reason of the possession of minute information. Let us consider this again from another point of view:

"Our schools deal with children of from four to thirteen years of age.' We should constantly have this thought present to our minds, and the more so the more our system of primary schools becomes a great and complicated affair and attracts the attention of a number of ingenious and active-minded persons. Our system may be highly complicated, and the educationists, as they call themselves, who take an interest in it may be highly ingenious; but the matter in hand is, after all, the instruction of children between the ages of four and thirteen, and this is a plain and simple affair, and the more we compel ourselves to conceive and treat it as such the better. The one word which I feel disposed at present, as an inspector of primary schools, to keep perpetually repeating for my own benefit and for that of others, is this—*simplicity*."

So we are bidden to remember that our business is with very young children, who cannot take in very much during the time they are under our hands. But on the manner in which we present such intellectual food as is fit for their juvenile digestion will chiefly depend the taste they may have for stronger food hereafter.

It is interesting to note how much importance Matthew Arnold attached in 1858 to the separation of the infant school from the ordinary school. The luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next; and so we find that in 1889 there is no public elementary school of any pretensions that has not an infant department attached.

Perhaps, however, most interest of all attaches to points still unsettled, or not settled, at all events, to the great critic's liking. We find him, for instance, complaining in 1867 that the choice of school books is in England left to chance. He might have added, with perfect truth, that it is occasionally the result of jobbery. The effect, of course, has been in many cases disastrous, though the reproach has been of late years rapidly passing away. Many books for public elementary schools (as, for instance, Mr. Arnold Forster's Reading-book) are as high and healthy in literary tone and quality as could possibly be contrived by skilled good taste; but still there is no public authority whose business it is to review and, if need be, veto the books compiled by rival publishers for elementary schools. The consequence is seen in the abundance of empty cram-books—particularly, I am told, in science.

How far, again, have we advanced towards the most desirable fulfilment of this?

"I hope some day to see abolished all standards above the three lowest, and to see substituted

for the three upper standards classes and class-teaching, *without tying the teacher's hands.*"

The italics are not Arnold's; but it is perfectly clear that without any *a priori* belief in the elementary teacher's divine faculty of unerring classification, he knew that a grown man or woman of sense is, in most cases, able to organise his or her own work better than any number of gifted persons who may know nothing of teaching, and who are certain to know nothing of peculiar local difficulties and trials.

Here, again, is another matter very near to Matthew Arnold's heart—the right choice of pupil-teachers:

"The Department might, with advantage, recommend managers to pay out of the higher instruction grant a sum to the principal teacher not less than the sum he would formerly have received as gratuity for instructing his pupil-teachers."

But he knew very well that managers will do very little that is really generous, and, therefore, wise, if the Department comes merely cap-in-hand and politely, so he adds:

"The recommendation would be sufficient in general without an absolute appropriation of the grant or a part of it; but the Department might also reserve the power of withholding the grant altogether in cases where it appeared from the inspector's report that the recommendation was disregarded without fully sufficient cause."

He regarded some such encouragement as indispensable to induce teachers to seek diligently for pupil-teachers and to cordially instruct them. Twenty years have made little difference. The inducements are still lacking; and, though the New Code threatens managers with unspeakable penalties if they fail to look after their pupil-teachers, the evils of neglect are likely to die hard yet. In the first place, a threat to visit the neglect of duty of one person on some others is grossly objectionable, and is certainly not likely in this case to increase the heartiness and vigilance of teachers; and, in the next place, the large towns, which are the almost only nurseries of pupil-teachers, are mostly working on the centre-system, which makes the pupil-teacher merely a kind of inferior assistant, not a pupil at all, to the teacher under whom he is apprenticed.

Arnold was occasionally curiously sanguine—for a critic. In 1869 he writes: "The institution also of a system of superannuation grants for teachers cannot be much longer delayed." We are now in 1889, with a Code that may carry us over another ten years, and nothing has been done yet.

He has a good deal to say about "free" schools, and almost all he does say is condemnatory. He uses many arguments now familiar enough to us, but of no avail in a community which expects to get something for nothing. But there is one most important consideration not mentioned by him which may be earnestly recommended to the consideration of those who are, or affect to be, solicitous about the status of teachers. Public burdens, both local and imperial, are increasing at a greater rate than the wealth of those on whom they chiefly fall; and whether the deficit resulting from the abolition of fees is made up from the rates or the Consolidated Fund, the increase will be acutely felt. Under such conditions teachers

must not expect to receive higher salaries than they are receiving now, and the quarrel will not be a political one. I have heard it said by a consistent and influential "educationist" of notoriously Radical views, that these are not the days of raising teachers' salaries, these days of falling wages for "piece work." Yet whatever happens to reduce the earnings of teachers will most certainly have a disastrous effect on our system. If we offer less money, it is natural and right that we should get inferior men. We shall teach with success neither reading, writing, arithmetic, nor good manners, unless we can make it worth the while of a good labourer to offer himself for a reasonable hire. "Of education," says Matthew Arnold, quoting from Butler, "*information itself is really the least part.*" P. A. BARNETT.

Travels in the Atlas and Southern Morocco. By Joseph Thomson. (Philip.)

MORE than eighty years ago, a British Consul in Morocco declared that there was no country about which so many books had been written and so little was known as Barbary. He might have repeated his words so far as the western portion of El Maghreb is concerned had he lived in our times, with the addition that on few regions is the literature worse. Indeed, when Jackson wrote, the books were fairly good, and continued to be so until the age of tourists set in, when a few weeks' stay in Tangier, or a two months' visit with a minister to Fez, without any preliminary or subsequent study, was considered sufficient preparation for adding to the list of volumes over which His Majesty's Consul grew so choleric. Of late years, however, the character of the books in Morocco has been decidedly improving, albeit there are residents in the country who affirm after reading them, and just as often without seeing them, that all ought to be consigned to the Gehenna which is reserved for men who write on what they are ignorant of. Tomes of the type of Host, Chenier, Jackson, Ali Bey (Bordia), Renou, and Godard are still rare; but there are Erekman, the early part of Lenz's travels, De Campou, Stuttgart, Cowan and Johnston, Tissot, Jannasch, and, above all, De Foucauld. And now we are presented with the present volume, which, if one of the smallest and least pretentious of its class, is worthy of being placed on the same shelf with Hooker and Ball's *Tour*; though, being less weighted with learned appendices and less spiced with botany, it is decidedly more readable than that admirable contribution to the natural history of Muley Hassan's wide-spreading empire.

Mr. Thomson and a young friend went to Morocco solely for the purpose of exploration, and chose the southern capital as the best centre from which to reach the neighbouring portions of the Atlas. They were provided with the usual letter which the Sultan is good enough to supply to distinguished personages. But, as their predecessors had already discovered, Messrs. Thomson and Browne did not find that document of much use. The region they set their minds on reaching, and which, to a certain degree, they did reach, is inhabited by mountain tribes, who have never quite recognised the emperor's

authority and dread the approach of any strangers. These simple-minded folk are by no means so fanatical as the Moors of the cities or even the pure-blooded Arabs of the plains. But they know by bitter experience that the appearance of the Sultan's people means exactions, endless "mouna," and injustice of every kind, while any loss or mishap which the travellers may suffer—and there are strange tales of the disgraceful frauds practised in this respect—will be made good ten times over out of the pillage of their own flocks and herds. Hence, all classes, the Sultan, his Kaïds, and his nominal subjects, are equally inimical to such expeditions as Mr. Thomson's, and do their best to render their efforts futile. Moreover, they have exaggerated ideas of the wealth of their mountains; and they imagine that the moment any Nazarene goes there he will discover a gold or a silver, or an antimony mine, which will be the preliminary to a host of his countrymen insisting on settling down and taking possession of that interior happily still undefiled by the infidel. It is, therefore, greatly to Mr. Thomson's credit that he succeeded so well in accomplishing what he did in the way of exploration. Riding down the coast from Casablanca to Mogador, he passed by another route back to Saffi, and from that place to the city of Morocco. From this centre he made, almost by stratagem, several interesting journeys into, and even across, the Jebel Tij or Great Atlas Range to Teluet, Demnat, Tasimset, Amsmiz, Gindafy, and other little known or, so far as Europeans are concerned, unvisited places. He also managed to ascend the Tizi Likumpt, 12,734 feet high, though he is of opinion that the peak called Tamjart which dominates the entire range, over which it towers 1500 or 2000 feet, will prove to be the highest summit in the Atlas.

Not much new could be expected from the earlier portion of this route; and though the city of Morocco is still not half exhausted, strangers who are debarred entrance into any Moor's house can scarcely add much to our previous knowledge. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomson's descriptions are charming, and we regret that he ends the itinerary of the journey from Agadir to Mogador so abruptly, for though it has been travelled before, the descriptions are now very old, and were always very slight. Interesting, novel, and often graphic narratives are, however, given of the other journeys, including the final one to Agadir—the condition of the inhabitants; their customs, so far as his limited time and ignorance of the language would permit; the ruins, attributed, as everything mysterious is in Morocco, to the "Rum" or Christians; the strange natural bridge of Iminifiri; the caves at Tasimset, which, like those near Ain Tarsil (described by Hanno in the *Periplus*, and soon, we trust, to be redescribed by Mr. Harris) were most probably either the dwelling-places or the burial vaults of a troglodytic tribe closely akin to the Guanches of the Canaries; and a host of other features of the country traversed.

Mr. Thomson's journeys, therefore, though covering a comparatively small portion of Morocco, form a valuable addition to our scanty knowledge of it, as the admirable contour maps attached to his volume fully demonstrate. At the same time, we are of opinion that he

would have done better in the north. No part of the empire is actually unknown, and no part is geographically fully explored. Jews, officers of the Sultan, traders, and the "Semsars," or agents of the coast merchants, have gone almost everywhere. Yet even within a few hours of Tangier and the other sea-board towns is country of which only the vaguest maps exist; while from the city where the foreign representatives reside to Fez the mule-track leads through valleys walled in by mountains, or over hills which, even in Angerá and the Béni Hassan country, are as untrodden by Christian feet as any section of the Atlas. Of this region nothing is known so far as the botany, zoology, geology, and, it might almost be said, the ethnology are concerned. Even the coast towns are most imperfectly described, topographically and historically, and the Rif country is still a *terra incognita*, though in sight of the villas of the diplomatists on "the mountain"; while within two or three days of Tangier there are towns into which no Jew or Christian has ever yet been able to enter. From Fez as a centre much could be done; and there the difficulties would be less, as "the Powers" are always within reach, and the ways of the Nazrani better understood. Yet one portion of Morocco is very much like another portion. The same bare tawny hills, burnt brown all the summer, and covered with verdure after the rains, the rich black earth or stony plains, the rising ground crowned with sacred groves, white shrines, or little Berber villages, or valleys through which some river rolls—muddy or clear, according to the soil which it erodes—and dotted with the camel's-hair tents of the wandering tribesmen, constitute the most striking features of this now almost woodless land.

The people are, after all, the studies to which the traveller turns with most interest, though to understand them thoroughly a knowledge of Arabic and Berber is necessary. Still, Mr. Thomson supplies many useful and, so far as we are able to judge, unusually accurate data on all of these points. The chapter on the Jews is particularly good. He loves them not any more than do the generality of travellers who have made their acquaintance; and, though he seems to think otherwise, we are convinced that most of his troubles with his men and the people of the towns (in which he was singularly unfortunate) might be traced to his Jewish guides. A good Moor would have done better; an indifferent Christian would have been less hated, and decidedly more trustworthy than the average Hebrew. We agree, however, with nearly all that he has to say regarding the knavery, the greed, the extortion, and the dirt of the chosen people. But, nevertheless, the European in Morocco feels that when he is in company with a Barbary Jew he is in touch with Europe. He is conscious that he is dealing with a man who is anxious to stand well with civilisation, who can appreciate some of your aims, and who, unlike the polite, double-dealing, haughty Moor, values to some extent your good opinion, even though he may not be able to make much out of you. Nor would many who have seen the beauty of the younger Jewesses concur in the low estimate which Mr. Thomson seems to have formed of their personal charms. With all their prejudice

against soap, fair dealing, and telling the truth, the Jew is still the most remarkable element in the Moroccan population. The coast Hebrews are of Spanish and Italian origin. The interior ones are as old residents as the Arabs, and in some cases decidedly anterior to them, if what Procopius of Caesarea tells us is true, that at Tangier was anciently a pillar on which was inscribed these words: "We fled from the wrath of the robber Joshua, son of Nun." In the mountains we still find Jews—whole families, and sometimes even little tribes—under the protection of Berber and Arab sheikhs; and one of the earliest exploits of Muley Reschid was defrauding a Jew who about the year 1660 had been accepted as their prince by an "Ait" of Atlas Berbers. In Sus the Jews are even warlike, being permitted to ride horses and bear arms.

Mr. Thomson was only a short time in the country, and information regarding Morocco requires some years to mellow. Conclusions will be formed in one journey which appear irrevocable, yet in a second they are seen to be founded on imperfect information or false premises. This error our latest traveller could not entirely escape; and as his "personal conductor" was a Jew, it is certain that he was not permitted to hear or see much favourable to the abhorred Moors. Still, no other writer has done much better; few half as well. He had ample previous experience of Africa, and having seen men and cities was in a better position to draw comparisons between Morocco and the neighbouring region than a rawer visitor. Mr. Thomson is, moreover, an accomplished naturalist, as his geological and other notes show; and his merits as a photographer are displayed in the numerous excellent illustrations with which his pages are adorned. Nothing better have appeared.

It would be easy, no doubt, were we so inclined, to pick holes there, and to point to trifling inaccuracies here. Nor, since Mr. Thomson has the courage of his opinions, would it be difficult to cavil at an occasional statement, and to bemoan an error of omission in one chapter or an error of commission in another. We prefer, however, not to judge the book by a different standard from that set up by the author. A little more previous knowledge, a little less dependence on his Israelitish friends might have saved him annoyance. But his pluck, his perseverance, his good sense, and his tact are displayed on every page. Hence, if we Morocco travellers in a small way consider it incumbent on us to shrug our shoulders now and then—which is a way they have in El Maghreb el Aska—the writer of these words desires all such comments as he has made to be understood with the qualification that Mr. Thomson's book is a most praiseworthy one. It is not only the best which he has yet written, but one of the most admirable which has ever appeared on Morocco. Our principal complaint against the author is that his chapters are too few and too brief.

ROBERT BROWN.

American Sonnets. Selected and Edited, with an Introduction, by William Sharp. (Walter Scott.)

IN Lee and Leigh Hunt's well-known *Book of the Sonnet*, published in 1867, there were

included about the same number (250) of American sonnets as are contained in this selection; and Prof. C. E. Norton, when reviewing the book in the *North American Review*, observed:

"With the exception of a very few—not a score—it would be hard to find a series of more faded, lifeless, and imitative verses than these specimen American sonnets. The unreal character of these works of hard labour for writer and reader alike reminds us of the unreality of the sonnetting in Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The sonnet becomes a mere *jeu d'esprit*, and the artificiality of its form is equalled, if not outdone, by the artificiality of the thoughts and feelings expressed in it."

Mr. Sharp, however, informs us that from the time when Longfellow first used this form of verse it has "perennially effloresced"; and possibly, therefore, the present selection may be somewhat more successful than its predecessor. The editor has, indeed, performed his task admirably; but he has attempted an impossibility in endeavouring to compile an anthology of 250 good American sonnets, for the simple reason that that number of good American sonnets does not exist. He has evidently gone into the highways and byways of literature, and compelled them to come in, whether presentable or not; whereas his readers would have been benefited had he limited his selection to half the number, and had only included sonnets that were above mediocrity. Yet Mr. Sharp can, when he chooses, be extremely critical; and he is, we think, unnecessarily severe in his remarks respecting our own English "verse-writers of repute" who compose "ballades that bear a cruel resemblance to each other," "French forms galore all about nothing in particular," and "poems which are only too manifestly not poems of growth, of impulsion, but of artistic manufacture."

Many of the authors represented in this selection are contributors to magazines who have not as yet published their poems in book form; but the examples from these writers are far inferior to Mr. Stedman's excellent sonnet, entitled "A Mother's Picture" (p. 205), or that by Mrs. Botta on "Love" (p. 154), which is almost worthy of Mrs. Browning. One of them, Mr. O. C. Auringer, referring to a forest glade, observes—

"'Tis there a still and stolen guest I lie"—

but he does not tell us who stole him, or why the thief thought he was worth stealing. Another author, Mr. Arlo Bates, writes:

"As some flame-crooked, venomed Malay blade
Writhes snake-like through a dusky woman's
side,
Its film of poison deep within to hide,
Does sorrow pierce, life's inmost to invade."

We must confess that we do not know how a Malay blade *writhes* through a dusky woman's side, but we do know that Mr. Bates has omitted a substantive which ought to have been inserted after the word "inmost."

It is a pleasant change, however, to turn from such compositions as these to the really fine sonnet-work by Longfellow, which Mr. Sharp very justly eulogises. He has given us twelve of Longfellow's sonnets; and he might very properly have included the *Divina Commedia* series, and those on "Chau-

"The Burial of the Poet," and "The Old Bridge at Florence." A larger number might also have been given of the sonnets by Mr. Lowell, and also of those by Col. Higginson, who are somewhat inadequately represented in the selection. In his introductory note the editor states that "Edgar Fawcett seems to have written the most weighty sonnets after Longfellow's"; but surely this praise would be more justly conferred on Mr. Lowell, or on Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, whose "Fredericksburg" and "Enamoured Architect of Airy Rhyme" have hardly been surpassed by any of our own sonneteers. Moreover, Bayard Taylor, Paul Hayne, and Mr. Gilder have claims which cannot be overlooked in appraising the respective merits of American authors as regards this form of verse.

A few poets have been omitted from the anthology whom it may be well to refer to, as some of them are not unimportant. The first American sonnet is supposed to be that by Col. David Humphreys, entitled "The Soul," written about the year 1780; and it is a very remarkable composition to have been produced at that early period. Col. Humphreys was aide-de-camp to Washington, and afterwards American minister at Madrid; and, as being the first American sonneteer, he should, I think, have been included in the selection. Washington Allston, the painter and friend of Coleridge and Thorwaldsen, is a prominent figure in the literary history of America, and wrote a number of sonnets. His sonnet on the death of Coleridge has been praised by many competent critics, and might have been inserted in an anthology which contains many compositions of far less merit. But what, we would ask, has happened to Mr. Boker, who is one of the most productive, and in some respects the most celebrated, of all American sonneteers, and yet is not to be found in this selection of American sonnets? Was not Leigh Hunt's *Book of the Sonnet* dedicated to Mr. Boker, and was there not a larger number (twelve) of his sonnets included in that work than of those by Shakspeare (eight), or by Milton (eight), or by Longfellow (four)? Mr. Boker's sonnets have been highly eulogised, and the one beginning—

"What though the cities blaze, the ports be sealed"—

is unquestionably a very fine composition. But the editor will no doubt be surprised to learn that Mr. Boker is represented after a fashion in his anthology, for among the examples he has given us of Bayard Taylor's sonnets is one entitled "In Absence" (p. 215), which is *not* by Bayard Taylor, but by Mr. Boker. Mr. Deshler, in his "Afternoons with the Poets," quotes a graceful sonnet by the poet Dana, and another by Joseph Rodman Drake; but neither of these poets is represented in this volume.

The editor (probably through an oversight) has honoured several sonnets with two insertions—thus Mr. Aldrich's "England" is given at p. xl., and again at p. 3; Mr. Fawcett's "Other Worlds" at p. xli., and again at p. 45; and Mr. Lampman's "Railway Station" at p. xlvii., and again at p. 115. Might not the space occupied by these unnecessary repetitions have been more profitably employed by inserting some of the omitted sonnets to which we have referred?

It is necessary to point out these defects; but I would, in conclusion, state that, with these few exceptions, the volume is all that could be wished, and will no doubt have a large circulation in America as well as in this country.

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

Four Famous Soldiers. By T. R. E. Holmes. (W. H. Allen.)

THIS book is not altogether free from the objections naturally incurred by any collection of independent articles. In binding them together the author has been led to adopt a common title which does not quite fit. The "four soldiers" were men whose careers had really very little in common. Sir Charles Napier, whose life occupies more than half the volume, was perhaps what is generally understood as a "great soldier"; but the other three were not. Hodson—so-called "of Hodson's Horse," which is as if you said "Toole of Toole's Theatre"—was a mediæval *condottiere* who had strayed into the nineteenth century. An admirable scout-master and intrepid in the pursuit of plunder, he never commanded a brigade or took part in a general action. Sir William Napier is best known as the historian of the Peninsular War; and Sir Herbert Edwardes, though in his youth he showed great capacity for fighting under difficulties, passed the greater part of his life as an administrator in civil employ.

But, when this has been premised, there is little but good to be said of Mr. Holmes's papers. Something, indeed, is felt to be wanting in matters of detail. There are only two plans, both relating to Sir Charles Napier's war in Sindh (always spelt by Mr. Holmes "Scinde"); there is a want of information as to the numbers and constitution of the forces employed by the several commanders; and there are not sufficient particulars as to chronological facts. But the narratives are otherwise clear and skilful; and the attempt to resist the "biographer's disease" has produced an impartiality of tone which is worthy of the highest commendation.

The character of the conqueror of Sindh is given with all due light and shade; and the main points of his controversies with Outram and with Dalhousie are so stated as to do justice to those great victims of the eccentric hero's impetuosity without throwing undue shadow on his own high qualities. Sir Charles Napier was a man who reminds one of the late General Gordon, with a touch of Lord Beaconsfield. To a deep sense of his own merits, and a well-merited confidence in his own abilities, he added a fervent piety and purity of mind which were not always strong enough to make him charitable, or even just, in his judgment of adversaries. Looking back on the annexation of Sindh by the light of their own recorded language, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Anglo-Indian "political" Outram was noble and wise when the Peninsular veteran was hurried away by ambition. "We have no right," so Napier himself wrote, "to seize Sindh, yet we shall do so; and a very advantageous, useful, and humane piece of rascality it will be." This closely accords with Mr. Holmes's own view. "History," he boldly says, "sanctions those

conquests—however rudely they may shock the scrupulous conscience—which last." It is neither as a casuist, nor, indeed, as a politician, that Napier will be chiefly commended by the judicious. He was a born soldier. While communing with the still small voice in his own heart, he could not shake off the lust of glory; and, however he might attempt to quiet his conscience by trying to throw the blood-guiltiness on the Amirs, it is plain from the evidence collected by Mr. Holmes that it was Napier who forced the Amirs to fight. Judged as a warrior, however, Napier's fame will always stand among the highest. He had the heroic plainness and contempt of personal comfort; he inspired his followers with boundless trust; he overawed his savage enemy; and, when war was over, he fostered the returning arts of peace. "Having added a great province to his country's dominions, he laid the foundation of its material prosperity, and paved the way for its moral regeneration." The remainder of his public life was less successful. Sent out as commander-in-chief by the voice of his alarmed country after Gough's mishap at Chillianwala, he arrived in India to find that the war was at an end. As a military ruler in such a position, he proceeded to make unpardonable mistakes. The fervour of his mind impelled him to write fantastic orders on the proceedings of courts-martial which exposed him to ridicule. He totally misunderstood the nature of his relations to the civil power; and he committed the fatal blunder of thinking that the governor-general was "a young Scots lord, as weak as water, and as vain as a pretty woman or an ugly man." Alas for Napier, the governor-general was Lord Dalhousie! and, when the insubordination of the commander-in-chief culminated in proceedings which led to a public reprimand, Napier had to undergo the censure of more than the "Scots lord," for it was confirmed by the head of his own profession, the great captain of the age. Napier had justified his trespass of authority by pleading the general mutinous spirit of the sepoys. The governor-general had replied by pointing out that, four days before, Napier had recorded his opinion that a more obedient and orderly army he had never seen, and that the evil spirit was only at work with "a few discontented scoundrels." When the case was laid before the Horse-Guards, the Duke of Wellington declared that Napier had no just cause, inasmuch as the mutiny had been too partial to justify his usurpation of authority. It is beside the mark to argue that the Bengal sepoys mutined seven years later; nothing was at that time apparent to support any sane man in anticipating such an event. And Napier himself had announced, in March, 1849, that his trust in them was "firm as a rock." In December of the following year he left India, first publishing a general order, in which he reflected on the honour and morality of the European officers. Such are the errors of an irritable, egotistic genius—for a genius Napier obviously was.

The remaining memoirs are of very dissimilar men. Hodson's career has been much discussed, and his great services may plead for his being left undisturbed. Neither his faults nor his good qualities are very likely to be soon imitated. His story is a very sad one,

and one would wish to think that some strain of inherited disease must have been mingled in his otherwise able and manly nature. Of Sir William Napier, Mr. Holmes has naturally had less to say than of his equally heroic and more distinguished brother; but what he has said is said with taste and judgment. The rest of the volume is devoted to Sir Herbert Edwardes, of whom the present writer has lately recorded his opinion elsewhere (*Dictionary of National Biography*). There is little or nothing new in Mr. Holmes's chapter on Edwardes. Perhaps an imperfect acquaintance with the conditions of Anglo-Indian life may lead stay-at-home judges to imperfect apprehension of some of the peculiarities of the bygone school of Anglo-Indian officials. Readers of *The Newcomes* may call to mind the *hauteur* displayed by the amiable and chivalrous Colonel of Bengal Cavalry when encountering "the Ruman" in a London drawing-room. Something of this contemptuous race-aristocracy will be found even in the best doings of men like Edwardes. He seems really to have thought that his own particular form of Protestant theology was essential to the present and future well-being of the natives of India; and the result was shown in a want of sober judgment—if not of true charity.

"The form of the faith which he desired to see propagated is, in the opinion of many, passing away. . . . To Edwardes the doctrine of the Thirty-nine Articles was literally, eternally true; but with him . . . the essence of religion was this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Let us hope that the young Indian officers, many of whom will read Mr. Holmes's book, will learn to imitate the essential beauty of Edwardes's character, while never failing in due respect for whatever is good in the convictions and feelings of those who follow other creeds, and for their rights as human beings.

H. G. KEENE.

AN ITALIAN ON THE GIPSIES.

Gli Zingari: Storia d'un Popolo Errante. Per Adriano Colocci. (Turin: Loescher.)

THERE is a fascination about "gipsy-lore" which is, perhaps, increasingly felt now that these nomadic insurgents are being gradually—slowly, it may be, but surely—absorbed by the enviroing civilisation. The altered conditions of modern society make their wandering life more difficult, their language is invaded by *gaujo* elements, mixed marriages attenuate the strength of the Romany blood; and dotted over the map of Europe there are now little stationary colonies of house-dwelling gipsies who no longer take the road or "fold their tents like the Arabs." The gipsies have been clearly visible in Europe for four centuries and a half. Hated, despised, and persecuted, they have been the Ishmaelites of the modern world, with their hand against every man and every man's hand against them. If at the present day the law has ceased to treat them harshly, the social pressure is probably greater, so that it is now or never for those who wish to make a scientific study of these wanderers.

This book of Sig. Colocci's forms an excellent introduction to such a study. To personal investigation he adds a close knowledge of the already wide literature on the subject. The first chapter gives an account of the numerous theories as to the origin of the gipsies—theories often marked by fanciful extravagance. This is followed by a statement of the gradual diffusion of the Romany race throughout Europe. The persecutions of the Zingari have been many and bitter. Even in the last century they were accused of cannibalism! To their foreign appearance and strange mode of life they added the practice of arts that were regarded as irreligious and heathenish, for as Colocci observes:

"Difatti la Cabala, l'Astrologia, l'Alchimia, la Chiromanzia, la Cartomanzia, la Necromanzia, e la Magia ebbero ad ispiratori e ad apostoli due popoli: gli Arabi e gli Zingari."

The chapter on the emancipation of the gipsies contains many details of interest; and it will be news to many to learn that it was not until 1856 that, by the abolition of Romany slavery in Dacia, the freedom of the Zingari in Europe was completed. Colocci agrees with other observers in regarding the gipsies as practically destitute of religion, although willing to adopt nominally the prevailing faith of any country in which they may be sojourners. In England they are Protestants, in Turkey Mohammedans. Morally they are untrained children, indifferent to everything but the satisfaction of the desire of the moment, whether that desire be the offspring of love, or greed, or hate. The manners and customs of the gipsies are discussed in a careful manner, and a judicious mean is observed between the calumny and eulogy so common on such subjects as the chastity of the gipsy women. In speaking of famous gipsies the name of Bunyam [*sic*] is included. (There are, we may add, too many misprints, chiefly of English names, in the book.) Colocci's contribution to the study of the language includes a glossary of the Italian dialect of Romany. While there is but little gipsy poetry among the English tribes, the "gift and faculty divine" appears profusely both in Spain and in the remoter parts of Europe; and one of the most interesting portions of this book is that which gives specimens of the Romany muse. The pieces are mostly short, often strange in form, but not infrequently inspired by genuine poetic feeling. This sometimes finds expression in modes so unexpected as to have almost the quality of genius. The gipsy sings the beauty of his sweetheart; apostrophises the sun and stars with heathen fervour, and celebrates the success of the knavish ruses by which he has gained an advantage over the *busno*. Filial affection, also, finds a place in his songs. While he shows the frankest enjoyment of the material side of life, there is often a spirit of profound melancholy manifested in these lyrics. The Zingari have always been famous for their love of music, and Colocci has given specimens of their fantastic melodies. In the chapter on geographical distribution and statistics, our author has to confess that the data are unsatisfactory, and that the estimate which gives the gipsy race a million souls is probably far below the truth. The bibli-

graphy which concludes the book is a careful compilation; but, although containing 643 entries, it does not even claim to be exhaustive, and it would not be difficult to indicate some omissions more or less important.

Colocci's book is so full of information that it has seemed more useful to describe it than to discuss its contents. Those who want to obtain the data for a discussion of the Romany problem will find the materials ready to their hand in this well-printed and handsomely illustrated volume.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

NEW NOVELS.

A Babe in Bohemia. By Frank Danby. (Spencer Blackett.)

A London Life, and other Stories. By Henry James. In 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

Deveril's Diamond. By Adeline Sergeant. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Featherston's Story. By Mrs. Henry Wood. (Bentley.)

In the Spring Time. By Alice Weber. (Walter Smith & Innes.)

The Wyvern Mystery. By J. S. Le Fanu. (Ward & Downey.)

THE history of the fortunes and misfortunes of Bohemia has been more than once glanced at by eminent hands; but the Gibbon who shall tell it thoroughly has not yet arisen. What a beautiful country it is, or is said to be, all men know; all know likewise that it experienced a curious stroke of bad luck in having its seacoast, which is known on indisputable authority to have existed, taken away no one quite knows how or when. But the real troubles of Bohemia did not begin till a very few years ago—indeed, till just after people had been most loudly vaunting its charms. For it so happens that Bohemia marches in the most intricate manner with another country, called *Vulgaria*, the most detestable land in appearance customs, and population, that God ever created or suffered the devil to create. And not only does Bohemia find itself mixed up with *Vulgaria* almost inextricably; but far the greater number of the tour-writing fellows and guide-book makers who affect to deal with Bohemia never get further than *Vulgaria*, and describe its horrors and its bestialities just as if they were the natural growth of "the green uplands of sacred Bohemia" itself. Of these we regret to say is Mr. Frank Danby—a man of talent, as *Dr. Phillips* showed; a man, as *Dr. Phillips* also showed, not of taste. But though *Dr. Phillips* was rather grimy, *A Babe in Bohemia* is, we think, grimmer; indeed, an extremely extensive acquaintance with novels in all sorts of languages furnishes us with few more finished examples of grime. The babe in *Vulgaria* (for, let it be repeated, we are never in Bohemia from first to last, unless it be for an odd minute or two and by accident) is the illegitimate daughter of a successful gutter-journalist. Her father lives with a *passée* actress, who is neither his wife nor the "babe's" mother, and who is habitually unfaithful to him. In this sweet *Vulgarian* home the pastime is to get fuddled amid cigarette smoke every night with more gutter-journalists and more fifth-rate actresses,

the uniformity of rank being pleasingly broken by a few black-sheep peers from above and several music-hall singers from below. Lucilla, the heroine, has been brought up with an epileptic brother; and when she is introduced to the gutter journalists, the demi-reps, and the rest, her amiable left-handed stepmother is so annoyed by her innocence as to resolve to put an end to that quality as soon as possible. This indication of the agreeable moral atmosphere of the work may suffice. Of Mordaunt Rivers, the hero, a very charitable critic might say that he was really a kind of Bohemian exiled for his sins early to Vulgaria; but he is the only character throughout, except the hapless Lucilla, who could be touched even with the tongs and a stout pair of gardening gloves by a Bohemian gentleman. Mr. Danby has finished his book with a sickening kind of tragedy to match with his sickening comedy of manners, and has seasoned the whole with some laudation of the Salvation Army, which may, indeed, be described as the Church of Vulgaria fitly enough. No one but a critic probably will see the existing, but utterly misapplied, talent of the book; and there may be even some critics whom indignation at the insult offered to Prague and the country adjoining may blind to this talent. It is there; but it is wasted. The book is not in the least immoral in intention, but it is loathsome in subject.

It is rather too bad of Mr. Henry James to call his principal and title story "A London Life," for its real appellation is "To those about to marry American wives, Don't"—advice which may or may not be good, but which certainly conveys an imputation different from that of the actual name. We do not think the story one of Mr. James's most successful. His good heroine, Laura Wing, is indeed not a disagreeable young woman, and her good American lover, Mr. Wendover ("On the Imitation of Names in Novels" is a paper to write), is not a bad sort of stick; but the matrimonial quarrels of Lionel Berrington and Selina, his American wife (afterwards respondent with innumerable "co.'s" in a certain action), have a dull disagreeableness which is neither tragic nor comic, and the story is too long for any interest that it possesses. Two of the shorter pieces in the second volume—"The Patagonia" (a steam-boat tragedy, as the newspapers say) and "The Liar," an agreeable variation on an old theme—are much better. Indeed, "The Liar" is very good. It contains, however, an interesting example of the bad trick of style which Mr. James has taught to so many American writers and to some English ones:

"She was a large, bright, negative woman, who had the same air as her husband of being somehow tremendously new—a sort of appearance of fresh varnish (Lyon could scarcely tell whether it came from her complexion or her clothes), so that one felt she ought to sit in a gilt frame, suggesting a reference to a catalogue or a price list. It was as if she were already rather a bad, though expensive, portrait knocked off by an eminent hand; and Lyon had no wish to copy that work."

Pity a poor image ridden to death! There really was no need for Mr. James to go beyond "new." Had he stopped at "varnish," no one but Momus could have quarrelled with him. But he must needs go on with the

picture analogy, and successively pile up the "gilt frame," the "catalogue," the "price list," and (to make quite sure that we should not mistake what he meant) the "portrait," the "eminent hand," and the "copy." To be sure, his idea cannot be mistaken now; but, is it not rather a bad compliment to his readers to explain all the while in a popular style after this fashion? Of course, on the other hand, it is a very convenient way of telling a story when there is no story to tell; but Mr. James is not, or ought not to be, in such a case.

Miss Adeline Sergeant never writes without power; but we are not sure that her chief strength lies in such very "accidental" or incidental subjects as that of *Devoril's Diamond*—an evil stone, which occasions a really surprising number of crimes and disasters, from murders to misunderstandings between husband and wife. Still, it is a good story of its kind, though the villains (Robert Le Breton, a robustious villain, and Clifford Vargrave, a sneaking ditto) are a little conventional and stagy. The best interest of the book lies in matters which, though pretty closely connected with the crime-provoking fortunes of the diamond, are of a quite different character. These are the aforesaid matrimonial misunderstandings of Philip Lorraine and Lady Eleanor his wife; the loves (not running too smooth) of Cicely Lorraine, Philip's cousin (a rather agreeable young woman of the tribe of Shirley, but somewhat less masculine), and Giles Kinglake, a penniless person of talent and old descent; with, intervening, though not after the Queen's Proctor's fashion, the rather odd, but not ill-managed, figure of Pauline Le Breton, who, loving Philip Lorraine, and being loved by him, has married the rascal Le Breton under a misapprehension. This description may sound like a muddle; but the original imbrogllo is not badly conducted, and the only fault that we have to find with the ending is that Miss Sergeant hands over Pauline, who is rather a nice person, for consolation to an elderly uncle—not an uncle of her own, of course. However, from the point of view of the elderly uncle, who is a very good fellow, this is well enough; and, if Pauline liked it, there is, perhaps, not much to say. The patience of Philip Lorraine with his wife and its reward are very well drawn; and Miss Sergeant has managed to distribute sympathy by putting each a little, but not too much, in the wrong, after a rather ingenious fashion. It is a book decidedly above the average.

Mrs. Henry Wood and Capt. Mayne Reid are the *revenants* of the novelist world. Both are understood (we speak, of course, with all reserves and apologies in case of mistake) to be authentically lapped in lead (or other sepulture-medium); and yet new books by both continue to appear in the most appalling fashion. *Featherston's Story* has most of the merits and most of the defects of the usual "Johnny Ludlow" tale. Its subject is simple enough, for it tells how two old maids went to husband their little property in a French town; how one unluckily husbanded an adventurer as well, and what rather terrible things happened. It is not, as a story, very cunningly machined, and it has the curious garrulity, the profusion of trivial

and almost vulgar talk and incident, in which its author delighted. But it has also the readableness and, to a certain extent, interest which she managed to combine with these, and, indeed, as some paradoxers say, produced by means of them.

Of *In the Spring Time* it will be a sufficient word to the wise to say that it is a "pretty" book and that it ends with a death. It is rather too bad to kill another Little Nell; but there is no limit to the ruthlessness of the amiable murderers who write pretty stories, and Miss Weber has butchered poor Eleanor Middleton duly. Before the execution, however, there is some agreeable writing, and nothing that is not harmless and in good taste.

As this is hardly the place to review, among "new" novels, such a book as *The Wyvern Mystery*, Mr. Henry James, in one of the stories noticed above, shall speak for us: "There was the customary novel of Mr. Le Fanu for the bedside; the ideal reading in a country house for the hours after midnight." And we say ditto to Mr. James, adding only that if all his critical dicta had been as well inspired as this one he would have been saved that terrible remark about Poe's verses, which, we greatly fear, is tied to his critical name for ever.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

SOME BOOKS ON LOCAL HISTORY.

Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Hustings, London. Edited, with Introduction, by Reginald R. Sharpe. Part I. 1258-1358. (Printed for the Corporation by John C. Francis.) Historians and genealogists have reason to be grateful to the library committee of the Corporation for their liberality in making their early records available for research. Of these records none are more important than those relating to the Hustings (=house-thing)—a court of which the origin is lost in antiquity, but which recalls in its name the Norwegian Stor-thing, the Tynwald of Man, and the hustings of public nominations to Parliament. All that can be learnt about its early jurisdiction is set forth by Dr. Sharpe in his introduction to the present volume; but he gives no explanation why its jurisdiction was allowed to fall into desuetude—so much so that the Corporation recently proposed to abolish it altogether. When the records begin, it appears as a court for deciding and registering matters relating to real property. So far as regards litigation, actual or fictitious, the pleas of land commence in the year 1272 and end in 1724. Deeds and wills affecting real property within the city likewise required to be enrolled in this court. The oldest enrolment of a deed is dated 1252; and the practice continues to the present day in the case of benefactions to the City of London School, for which purpose a hustings court was held in 1885 and again in 1888. Of these enrolled deeds a MS. calendar has been prepared, filling seven large folio volumes. For the light they throw upon social life, wills are of more general interest than deeds; and these early wills are of special importance because Londoners possessed the privilege of devise for centuries before it was granted to the country at large. The total number of wills enrolled in the hustings court exceeds four thousand, extending from 1258 to 1688. Why the custom died out seems not to be ascertained; but its decline was gradual, and apparently not due to any special enactment. The present volume contains abstracts in English of about 2500 wills,

between 1258 and 1358—a period for which very few other wills are in existence, though Dr. Furnivall printed fifty for the Early English Text Society in 1882. All sorts of interesting facts may be gleaned from these pages, not only about family history, but also about the manners and customs of the time. Here is the will of Richard Chaucer, vintner, who is to be identified with the third husband of the poet's grandmother, but not with the poet's grandfather. Here is the will of Nicholas de Farringdon, who apparently inherited the aldermanry of Farringdon (together with his name) from his father-in-law, and devised it to one John de Pultneye. Two successive bishops of Ely devise the historic gardens at Holborn to be enjoyed by future occupants of the see, till torn from them by Elizabeth. The name of "Grobbestrate" occurs as early as 1277. A bequest is made to "the community of the house of Merton, Oxford," in 1289; and to "poor ascetic scholars, secular Masters of Arts, called Scholars of University Hall, Oxford," in 1325. The university of Cambridge, so far as we have seen, is nowhere mentioned. In the early wills, the notable feature is the large proportion—usually the residue, or ultimate remainder—left to religious uses, such as the endowment of a chantry, for the citizens of London were exempt from the restrictions against mortmain. In the later wills we find detailed bequests of personalty, some of which are very quaint. Drinking-cups seem to have been the usual objects of bequest, most frequently "mazers," but occasionally "gripe-seys" (ostrich-eggs), and once a cocoa-nut, such as is used at the present day by the provost of Queen's College, Oxford. For further details, the curious must be referred to the book itself, which has a copious index of 130 pages in double column.

The Parishes of the Diocese of Worcester. By Rev. George Miller, Vicar of Radway. Vol. I. *The Parishes of Warwickshire.* (Griffith, Farran, & Co.) This is an enterprise that deserves to be encouraged. Its author takes a genuine interest in his subject, and has devoted to his work no small amount of honest and intelligent labour. Although there are defects which we cannot help noticing, the favourable features are so much the more conspicuous that we gladly give them the first place. The volume—handy in size, and well printed—begins with an introduction which treats first of the value of land, labour and agricultural produce from the Norman Conquest downwards; secondly, of the value of livings from the year 1291; and, thirdly, of the chief antiquities of the county of Warwick—that being the portion of the diocese of Worcester under review. The parishes are then treated seriatim, hundred by hundred. The details furnished comprise the etymology of the name; the succession of ownership; the area, population, and value at different periods; notes on the church and its goods; value of the living at various times; date of earliest register and list of incumbents. The whole book, therefore, forms a compendious parochial history of Warwickshire, and is the result of personal inquiry made upon the spot as well as of copious reference to public and private records. The introductory remarks upon the value of land and produce are both useful and interesting; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Miller will be able to complete the work he has taken in hand and do for Worcestershire what he has done for Warwickshire. But we ask for greater accuracy in the lists of incumbents. These are worth very little in the form employed. The list of institution should, so far as possible, be supplied, Christian names should be given, and, above all, care should be taken to render them correct. We notice, for instance, that the name of three successive vicars of St. Michael's,

Coventry, are wrongly spelt; and that Dr. Hook occurs on one page as Dr. Xook and on another as Dean Hooke, though the reverend gentleman thus misdescribed was neither a doctor nor a dean at the time. These may seem minor blemishes; but they are sufficiently numerous to throw a little doubt upon the editor's keenness of vision.

Ryedale and North Yorkshire Antiquities. By George Frank. (Elliot Stock.) As the railway from York to Scarborough passes through the district known as Ryedale, its principal features are tolerably well known, and must have tempted occasional tourists to make closer acquaintance with them. Mr. Frank has written a guidebook to Ryedale, and is competent to advise them whither to direct their steps, while he certainly does his best to communicate to others the ardent antiquarian spirit by which he is possessed. If his archaeological lore is for the most part derived from books rather than from personal investigations, he has the good grace to acknowledge his indebtedness. Whether his quotations are always accurate is another matter; and "the words of the immortal bard in 'Hamlet': 'To what base uses we may return'" may not be suggested to all minds by the sight of the inverted font at Byland Abbey, or by aught else. Indeed, such a remark, when taken in conjunction with such slips of the pen as "Keubens" for "Rubens," "Dominicho" for "Domenichino," "Vambrugh" for "Vanbrugh," rather impairs one's confidence in Mr. Frank's exactness of eyesight or education. It need not be added that the present is not an important contribution to the study of English antiquities. But, scattered through its pages, there is a good deal of valuable and interesting matter. North Yorkshire, with its picturesque seaboard, wooded valleys, wide stretches of moorland and varied natural scenery, is about as pleasant a district as the home-traveller can find; and if he takes the smallest interest in the past history of his land he will meet with something to stimulate it at every step. Barrows and tumuli abound, and have been tolerably well examined by Canon Greenwell and others. Earthworks—including the Danes' Dyke and the Cawthorn Camps—recall the military operations of an early date; while from the twelfth century, when the Battle of the Standard was fought, to the seventeenth, and even the eighteenth, centuries, the scenes of conflict in the district have been neither few nor far between. The monastic ruins include Byland Abbey, beautiful in itself and its surroundings; Newburgh Priory, where the affix "new" points to the Roman and British remains which mark the neighbourhood; Rievaulx Abbey, the delight of architects as well as of those "in search of the picturesque"; and last, but not least, St. Hilda's Abbey, whose noble ruins crown the heights on the south of Whitby. Mr. Frank has a good deal to say about all these relics of the past; and, indeed, there is scarcely a single parish in which he has not found something worthy of mention. His mode of treatment may be best seen from the following extract—taken almost at random—which relates to the little village of Salton:

"The Church, built early in the twelfth century, is dedicated to St. John of Beverley, who was born at Harpham, in the East Riding; educated at Whitby Abbey, he was promoted to the See of Hexham, afterwards to York, and finally he retired to his favourite monastery at Beverley, and died within its walls 17th of May, 721. This Church was granted to the Priory of Hexham by Archbishop Thurstan, and was a valuable adjunct, as the inroads of the Scots failed to penetrate its seclusion, and thus its rents could be relied on.

"The south doorway, a fine specimen of Norman work, is deeply recessed with grotesque animals and figures in high relief, the chancel arch is also of good dog-tooth pattern.

"The original building, after being much damaged by fire, was restored about the beginning of the thirteenth century, many of the old lancet windows are still preserved. The old Norman corbel table was at that time mounted by a battlement, which at the recent and excellent restoration from the designs of C. H. Fowler, F.S.A., was removed to adorn the massive Early English tower. The decayed old porch has been replaced by one formed of the old oak rafters in the perpendicular style, and the oak pulpit, octagon in shape, has been preserved, the upper panels being carved and one of them dated, 1639."

From this extract the reader will easily gather that Mr. Frank's enthusiasm is his strongest point. He would probably have done better to have left his punctuation to the printer, who has certainly done his work well and has been content to remain unknown. A map of the district would have added to the value of the volume.

Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood. By Olive Baker. (Ludlow: Woolley.) This is the most considerable work which has appeared on the fascinating town of Ludlow for some time. There is an old-world flavour, too, about a book which is brought out at the local press in clear, bold type, with an extensive margin, plentiful illustrations, and a list of the subscribers with the number of copies taken by each. But, this being so, it is a pity that the other part of the work is not better than we find it to be. Ludlow is a town dear to all lovers of art, literature, and history; and Mr. Baker has attempted to give us an artistic description of it, single-handed. It could hardly have been expected but that he would have failed. Indeed, the wonder rather is that he should so nearly have succeeded. Mr. Baker's illustrations are all carefully executed, and he writes in an easy and unaffected style. Though his construction of the book too nearly resembles that of the ordinary local guide, yet we always feel that we are working with a man who is a thorough artist. But to a stranger the letterpress is most disappointing. The history of Ludlow Castle is dismissed in twenty-six widely-printed pages, with illustrations thickly interspersed. The "Comus" incident is passed over with merely casual allusions. No single extract is given from the Inventory of the Castle taken in 1650; nor are the churchwarden's accounts of 1540-1600 mentioned, except with a sneer. Shall we speak the whole truth? Mr. Baker should have left the letterpress to another hand, and devoted all of his attention to the illustrations. That the history of Ludlow can be interestingly written we know from Thomas Wright's papers printed, years ago, in *Once a Week* (where there is an admirable description of the local setting of the Milton episode); and the papers collected by the Hon. R. H. Clive in his *Ludlow* (1841) are still good reading. Mr. Baker will forgive us if we say that he would, perhaps, also have done more wisely if he had reproduced one or two of David Cox's sketches made in this neighbourhood, instead of his own drawings, though with these we have little fault to find. Indeed, one or two are in every way charming. There is a separate chapter on the geology of the country.

Ingleton: Bygone and Present. By Robert R. Balderston and Margaret Balderston. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) The district of Yorkshire to which this local history relates is a very remarkable one. It includes the loftiest mountain in the county—Ingleborough—some of its wildest moorland scenery, and an extraordinary number of caves, scars, and chasms of great beauty and interest. Ingleborough rises to a height of 2373 feet, and the view from its summit westward extends over Morecambe

Bay, and includes at times the Isle of Man. On the other sides it is more or less limited by the surrounding fells; but the shapes of these are so various and often so grand that one does not desire a wider panorama. The peculiar feature, however, of the district is the abundance of natural caverns in the limestone formation. Of these the most remarkable are Weathercote, Gaping Gill Hole, Rowantree Gulf, and Clapham Cave. The present handbook describes these and other similar spots with much geological detail and accurate measurements; but we miss the palaeontological information we expected to find. The history of the descent of properties and families is traced at some length. The Foxcrofts, Lowthers, Balderstons, Shearebornes, and Tatham have been among the most prominent landowners; but, with the exception of Sir Gerard Lowther, none of them seem to have attained more than local reputation. The botanical section of the book seems particularly well treated, and the catalogue of local plants unusually full. We think the arrangement of the work might have been simplified, and we can assure the illustrious compilers that there is not the slightest connexion between the Act for Burial in Woollen and the Great Plague of 1665. One word of special commendation must be given to the map, on which the altitudes of the hills and the situation of the caves and chasms are clearly indicated. Altogether we may say with truth that the tourist who thinks of visiting this very beautiful and interesting district will be grateful to Mr. Balderston and his colleague for their guidance.

The Parish Register of Bircham Newton, Norfolk, 1562 to 1743. Edited by Richard Howlett. (Norwich: Goose.) Though not so stated on the title-page, this is another of the contributions to the local history of East Anglia which we owe to that indefatigable antiquary, Mr. Walter Rye. The editor does not claim that the little parish of Bircham Newton possesses any special historical interest, though it did pass to Robert Dudley on his marriage with Amy Robsart. Its present distinction is due solely to the fact that its old parchment register was recently found in private hands, and was lent for publication. It has since been restored to the guardianship of the rector. The entries have been carefully copied, with an index of names; and in the preface is given all available information concerning the parish. It is rather as an example of how the work should be done than for its own intrinsic value that this booklet deserves commendation.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A NEW year-book, specially prepared for business men, will be issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co. next month under the title of *The Year-Book of Commerce*. This work will form an annual statistical volume of reference, showing the movement of the foreign trade and general economic position of the leading countries of the world. It has been compiled under the authority of the London Chamber of Commerce, and is edited by Mr. Kenric B. Murray. Among the contributors will be Lord Brassey, Dr. R. Giffen, H. C. Burdett (secretary to the Stock Exchange), Mr. J. S. Jeans (secretary to the Iron Trade Association), Major Craigie (secretary to the Central Chamber of Agriculture), Mr. George Martineau, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. E. D. Milliet (of Berne, Switzerland), Mr. Boverton Redwood, Signor Luigi Bodio (Rome), Dr. Becher (Berlin), M. E. Fournier de Flaux (Paris), &c.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co. announce a volume of sacred verse by Mr. George F. E. Scott, entitled *Sursum Corda*, or Song and Service. A short account of the

"*Sursum Corda*" itself (almost the earliest form of Christian liturgical worship) precedes the principal poem, which describes a gathering of the primitive Church in the catacombs. The bulk of the volume is made up of songs and sonnets arranged for the order of the sacred year; and a page of interleaved prose occurs before each group of verses to illustrate and connect the various seasons. The book, which will be printed in red and black with original devices, is promised early in June.

CANON W. SPARROW-SIMPSON is engaged on a companion volume to his *Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's*, entitled *Gleanings from Old St. Paul's*. Among other chapters, it will contain three devoted to the music of St. Paul's in the olden time, with illustrations. The volume will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE literature relating to Morocco increases fast. Messrs. George Bell & Sons announce for immediate publication a work by M. de la Martinière, of Paris, giving a detailed account of his recent journeys through Fez, together with a bibliography of Morocco from 1884 to 1887. The book will be illustrated with numerous maps and plans, showing the itineraries of the author, and will have a preface written by Lieut.-Col. Trotter.

UNDER the title of "Letters of Two Centuries," Messrs. A. & W. Mackenzie, of Inverness, will shortly publish a collection of about 200 private letters written by or to members of Highland families during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which have lately been appearing in the *Scottish Highlander*. They are edited by Mr. Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, who has added explanatory notes, throwing light upon the writers and the history of the time. The edition of the work will be strictly limited to the number of copies subscribed for.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE & Co. will publish shortly *A Little Fool*, by John Strange Winter; and *A Piccadilly Puzzle*, by Mr. Fergus Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," each in one volume.

MAXWELL GRAY's new novel, *The Reproach of Annesley*, has already passed into a third edition, within little more than as many weeks after its first publication.

MAX O'RELL has accepted a second invitation to lecture in the United States and Canada. His first appearance will be in January, at Boston, under the auspices of the Press Club.

THE forty-eighth annual meeting of the members of the London Library was held on Wednesday, May 29, Mr. W. E. Gladstone being in the chair. The new members of committee elected were Dr. E. A. Bond, Mr. R. C. Christie, and Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff. From the report of the committee it appears that the number of members, the receipts, and the number of books added, all show larger totals than in any former year. The number of volumes sent out for circulation during the past twelve months was 115,607, and the total sum expended on the purchase of books amounted to £1093.

MRS. J. NAPIER HIGGINS, author of *The History of Europe in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, being the first woman to receive that distinction since the time of Hannah More.

WE have received, as a "Separat-Abdruck" from the *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*, Dr. Albert Cohn's invaluable Shakespeare-Bibliographie for the two years 1887 and 1888, which continues to be in every respect a model of what such a work should be. Here may be found duly recorded the now remote reverberations of

the Donnelly-cipher, which seem to have scarcely at all extended to Germany. But Germany produced during the two years thirty-six editions of separate plays, as compared with twenty-nine for England and America, thirteen for France, and eleven for Russia. There were also translations into Danish, Finnish, Modern Greek, Croatian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Ruthenian, Swedish, Spanish, and Hungarian. Australia is represented only by the Book of the Melbourne Shakespeare Society.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have this week added *The Water Babies* to their cheap edition of the more popular works of Charles Kingsley, which, we are glad to hear, is meeting with an exceptionally large sale. They have included (for the price of 3s. 6d.) the admirable series of 100 illustrations by Mr. Linley Sambourne, which have hitherto only been procurable in the somewhat expensive Christmas edition of 1885. It is pleasing to think that Sir Richard Owen and Mr. Huxley both survive to occupy the same position in the world of science which the author assigned to them more than a quarter of a century ago. The artist's portrait of the two professors on p. 69 is a masterpiece.

Correction.—A correspondent writes from Gibraltar to call our attention to the fact that "John Law," the author of *Captain Lobe*—a novel dealing with the Salvation Army, reviewed in the ACADEMY of May 11—is the pseudonym of a lady, whose portrait, with a biographical sketch, will be found in a Souvenir issued to readers of the *British Weekly* by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

IN accordance with general expectation—as soon as it was known that he would consent to leave Glasgow—Dr. R. C. Jebb has been elected to the regius professorship of Greek at Cambridge, vacant by the death of Dr. Kennedy.

IN convocation at Oxford next Tuesday it will be proposed to confer the degree of M.A. *honoris causa* upon Dr. Selmar Schönland, sub-curator of the Fielding Herbarium; and upon Mr. George Claridge Druce, author of *The Flora of Oxfordshire* (Parker, 1886).

ON the invitation of Sir Henry Acland, professor of medicine, Sir Robert Rawlinson will deliver a public lecture in the Museum theatre at Oxford, on Wednesday next, upon "The Rise and Progress of Modern Sanitary Works."

AT the meeting of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford next Monday, Prof. O. J. Lodge will read a paper on "The Modern Theory of Light."

FROM the annual report of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, we learn that the most important acquisitions during the past year are: a collection of Cypriote antiquities in stone, terra-cotta, glass, and metal, presented by the committee of the Cyprus Exploration Fund; a number of terra-cotta heads from Cyprus, presented by Dr. Guillemard; and four Palmyrene sepulchral reliefs, purchased through Dr. Robertson Smith. Mr. Pendlebury has continued his generous donations of printed and MS. music, which now amount to more than one thousand volumes. Casts of the metopes of Selinus have been added to the museum of classical archaeology; and a catalogue of the casts is almost ready for issue.

THE important question of academical dress has been engaging the attention of the council of the senate at Cambridge, which seems to preserve more curious refinements than sister university. Persons to be presented to degrees (other than honorary) are required to wear not only a white necktie but also b—

which have been so generally laid aside by the clergy. Another article of what is commonly considered clerical attire—namely, the cope—appears to be the orthodox robe for university business of doctors in all faculties; but the council considerably suggest that the university should provide a cope for the use of doctors other than heads of faculties, as Rogers's court suit served for successive laureates. On festal occasions, all doctors, except those of music, wear scarlet gowns and hoods, but with a difference in the lining, which ranges from pink and cherry colour to violet and light blue. Doctors in music wear a damasked gown of cream-white silk, lined with satin of a somewhat dark cherry colour. Prof. Villiers Stanford is the proud possessor of such a gown, made about 1840. Finally, it is recommended that, on ordinary occasions, the doctors in the two new faculties of science and letters should wear the Master of Arts gown, "with a slight trimming of doctor's lace above the armhole on the sleeve, the lace being placed horizontally for science and vertically for letters." It is clear that the council of the senate at Cambridge are no less competent to supply patterns to the robe-makers than they are to examine candidates for regius professorships in the dead languages.

WE regret to hear that the English Historical Seminar at Oxford—which was founded in the early days of Bishop Stubbs's tenure of the chair and flourished greatly for several years—has been permitted to die. It is said to have been killed by the excessive importance attached to special subjects in the present system of examination.

BUT, though the Historical Seminar is no more, we are glad to record that another institution of a different character has been revived. The university volunteer corps has obtained so many recruits within the last two terms that its complement now just exceeds the 360 men of all ranks required by a peremptory letter from the War Office to be enrolled by June 1. Balliol, with thirty-three men, furnishes the strongest contingent of any single college; but the Non-collegiate have a company of their own, fifty-three strong.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

TO A NIGHTINGALE.

"L'uccel che a cantar più si diletta."
(*Purg.* xvii. 20)

Sing on, sweet bird, pour out thy soul among
Yon darkling woods, and flood the vacant air
With thy rich melody! Thou knowest no care
As yet, no memories of thine ancient wrong
Sadden thee now; the brimming thoughts that
throng
About thy heart, and prompt thy love-lay, wear
No tinge of woe as yet—thou hast laid bare
Thy heart to love, love's rapture thrills thy song.
Sweet bird, sing on! too soon thy happy mood
Must change, thy song must fade, and thou wilt
know
That love grows cold; and, voiceless, thou shalt
brood

Upon that bitter past of long ago,
Till at grief's bidding thy wild song renewed
Burst forth once more—an ecstasy of woe!

PAGET TOYNBEE.

OBITUARY.

HENRY WILLIAM CHANDLER.

THE university of Oxford, in which the study of Aristotle has held the first place for nearly a century, has lost in Chandler the greatest Aristotelian scholar that it has yet produced. In a well-known passage of one of Pattison's essays (published in 1855), four periods of that study were distinguished: an early scholar's period; a common-sense age (that of which

Whately was a leader); a critical school, when formal logic and Sir W. Hamilton's philosophy prevailed; and a scientific period, on which Oxford had then entered. Chandler belonged of right to the last of these periods; and, indeed, he had reached the maturity of his powers, if not of his fame, when Pattison wrote; but (like his friend Mansel) he had much in common with the third. Of the two essentials of a scientific study of Aristotle—that his philosophy should be understood as a whole, and that it should be understood in its relation to the general course of philosophy—the second perhaps had less prominence with Chandler than other students, such as Pattison himself, would claim for it. His sympathy with his favourite author had a tinge of the exclusiveness of passion. But, in familiarity with the text of Aristotle, in insight into his meaning, through the forms of expression characteristic of a writer who did not so much write as "dip his pen in thought," in acquaintance with all commentaries, editions, and books from which light can be shed upon Aristotle—in all, in short, that goes to make an Aristotelian scholar, he has hardly had a rival.

The writer of these lines became acquainted with Chandler in 1858, when he had become the leading "coach" for the school of *Litterae Humaniores*. This is a position which the present generation can scarcely comprehend, now that the supremacy in Oxford studies has passed from the private tutors to the colleges. This movement had been begun before 1858, by men the chief of whom are still living, but had not yet become general in the university. Great as has been the consequent improvement, it may be doubted whether there has not been some loss. Three hours a week, spent with a man of the calibre of Chandler or Grant, in the years before age and routine had exerted their inevitable effect, gave opportunity for teaching of a higher and more intimate kind than is possible under ordinary conditions. Chandler's method was simple. He walked up and down his room, and delivered a kind of expanded paraphrase of the *Ethics*, while the pupil had his eye on the book, and took notes or followed him with understanding, as he thought best. Such was the usual practice; but the pupil who knew his teacher did not rest content with it. He interrupted with questions or difficulties, which unlocked the inner treasury, and then thoughts and reasonings were poured forth with the humorous directness and vivacity which characterised everything that Chandler said or wrote. A somewhat different method is thus described to me by a friend (of the same period):

"I used to take each time four or five philosophical subjects on which I wanted illumination, and made him treat them for me. I lost thus his *Ethics* teaching, but got a fuller idea of the extent and accuracy of his philosophical knowledge."

Another friend writes:

"Chandler was very well read in the principal German metaphysicians and psychologists, including the latest (such as Ulrich and Lotze). He had a very poor opinion of the physiological psychology so popular in England at present. His subtle mind inclined him to the study of the abstrusest parts of metaphysics, but he was profoundly dissatisfied with the results of all systems. He used to say that our reason was only fitted to guide us in our practical duties, and involved itself in inextricable contradictions if it attempted to speculate on metaphysical problems."

His own system, or working hypothesis, was in the main that of Sir William Hamilton, that is to say, the Scottish philosophy of the last century re-cast under the influence of Kant. Such further modifications as distinguished the Oxford teaching of this school were mainly due to Mansel, the one philosophical writer of the time who can be said to have shown genuine

speculative ability. With him, indeed, the Hamiltonian tendency seemed to have spent itself; and since then—in the somewhat restless and inorganic movement of Oxford studies—at least two philosophies have successfully risen to the chief place in the "Schools."

It will be gathered from what has been said that Chandler, though he occupied a chair of *Morals and Metaphysics*, was not a leader of thought in the university. The field of knowledge is somewhat minutely mapped out among the different chairs; but in the case of a man so eminently fitted to be a professor, the electors are capable of neglecting these embarrassing sub-divisions. Chandler was primarily a scholar; but he rendered service to philosophy because the treasures of his learning were always at the service of his friends and pupils, among whom were generally to be found the most eminent of the younger teachers. Not that he was by nature communicative, or fond of making new friends; but he would do anything to help those who had shown themselves worthy of his esteem.

It is characteristic of those in whom the pursuit of knowledge is a true passion that they throw themselves from time to time into particular subjects or "hobbies," subsidiary to the main course of their work. When Chandler came first to Oxford, having never been at any school, he bethought him that at a great seat of learning the Latin language must be not merely known but habitually pronounced with the greatest correctness. He, therefore, read all the books he could find about the ancient manner of pronouncing Latin, and taught himself the pronunciation which he found to have the best authorities in its favour. Thus armed, he came up to stand for a scholarship. The result, in a *viva voce* examination before a group of old-fashioned "dons," may be imagined. Some little time before I knew him he had been occupied by the subject of the relation of thought to the various forms of language, and had got together much material for its study. Finding that he did not make much progress, he became anxious to find someone to whom he could hand over the books he had collected; and to this circumstance I owe the possession of sundry grammars of African and Polynesian dialects. For some time he gave much thought to mathematical questions, especially to infinite series, which he sought to connect with the philosophical problem of the infinite. In his later years his favourite hobby was photography, which he took up as a means of reproducing manuscripts and rare books, so as to place them practically within the reach of all students. The last time that I saw him he was deeply interested in the photographs now being made of the Bodleian copies from the *Herculaneum papyri*. The practice of lending such things to any person who wished to make use of them was one that he regarded with horror. It is needless to say anything here on the controversy about the use of the Bodleian, which already fills an undue space in the popular conception of Chandler's character. All scholars admired the vigour and acuteness of his attack on the Curators (though it was the acuteness of a schoolman rather than of a jurist), and all sympathised with the main object which he had in view. But few, perhaps, are aware of the energy with which he threw himself into the work of a Curator. The members of a governing council usually consider that they do their duty by attending its meetings with fair regularity. Chandler spent days in the Bodleian, looking into every detail on which his vast bibliographical knowledge could be of service.

It is the fate of scholars of this type that their learning mostly perishes with them. Chandler will probably be known hereafter

the author of a book on Greek Accentuation. It was not a subject in which he ever professed to take much interest. It was a pleasure to him, indeed, to read through the ancient sources, and to produce an exhaustive and accurate analysis of them. He was also led to make some investigation of the general principles of accent in the Indo-European languages; but he found that the subject took him too far from the main course of his studies, and I understand that he afterwards destroyed the notes which he had accumulated. The appearance of Jelf's edition of the *Ethics* in 1856—a work which embodied the older traditions, hardly in their best form—moved him to review it in a pamphlet, the authorship of which was matter of much curiosity at the time. In 1859 he published a paraphrase of the first book of the *Ethics*, also anonymous. It remains to be seen what he has left in MS. Not long ago he told one of his friends that he never let a day pass without writing some translation from Aristotle.

The various questions of academic politics which have been debated during Chandler's life failed to interest him. The endowment of research, the specialising of study, the extension of the professoriate, were things that he regarded with profound distrust. German scholarship, as Mr. Mowat has noticed in the *Oxford Magazine*, was not much to his taste; and he was not disposed to imitate the German university system. In his view it had the defect of turning knowledge and study into a profession or *métier*, in which men sought fame and success by the methods of commercial rivalry. It was his fear that the reforms introduced in Oxford would impair the spontaneous and disinterested stamp which English learning had hitherto possessed.

His intimacies, as has been said, were not numerous; but the tie once formed was strong and irrevocable. The affection and regard which he bore to Mansel is still present to my mind as the highest example of friendship. His chief pleasure was in music, for which he had very great talent. Of late years he had given up his pianoforte; but at one time he played a great deal, often extemporising in a brilliant style of his own. His feeling for all forms of art was keen and just.

D. B. M.

PROF. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

WITH the deepest regret we have to record the death, on May 22, of Dr. William Wright, Sir Thomas Adams's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge.

William Wright was born in India on January 17, 1830, his father being in the service of the East India Company. He received his school and early university education at St. Andrews; and, after taking his degree there, he proceeded to the University of Halle, where, under the influence of Prof. Rüdiger, in whose house he resided, he devoted himself especially to the acquisition of the Semitic languages. Gifted with quick intelligence, a retentive memory, and unflagging diligence, he made such rapid progress as to excite the wonder and admiration of his tutor. To complete his Arabic education he removed to the University of Leyden; and in a letter to Prof. Fleischer, dated from that place (*Zeitschrift der D.M.G.*, vii., p. 109), the young student of twenty-two, with astonishing self-reliance, and yet with a true instinct of his own power, drew up an ambitious programme of his future publications in Arabic which might well have daunted the ripest scholar, but which in the end was carried out successfully with but slight variations.

Of these projected works his edition of the *Travels of Ibn Jubair* came out the same year (1852), and three years later his contribution to al-Makkeri's *Analectes sur l'Histoire et la Littérature des Arabes d'Espagne* (edited by

scholars of four nationalities), his *Opuscula Arabica* in 1859, and his grand work, the *Kamil of el-Mubarrad*, in eleven numbers from 1864 to 1882; while of the other works there mentioned, we know that he has lately been preparing for the press the *Diwan of Jarir* and the *Nakaid of Jarir and al-Farazdak*.

After his return from the continent, Dr. Wright held in succession the professorships of Arabic at University College, London, and at Trinity College, Dublin. At the latter place, in order to meet the wants of those studying for the Indian Civil Service, he was required to lecture on Hindustani. Although the task was irksome, he performed it in no perfunctory way, but made large collections for a scientific Hindustani Lexicon.

In 1861 a new career was opened to him. At first it seemed doubtful whether the scene of his labours would be Oxford or London. However, the electors to the Laudian professorship of Arabic at Oxford missed the opportunity of securing the services of so eminent a scholar; and consequently he devoted the next ten years to the official duties which he had accepted at the British Museum. His studies now took a new turn, and Syriac, for a time, occupied his chief attention. The large collection of Syriac MSS. from the Nitrian desert was, for the most part, lying in great disorder. Dr. Wright at once undertook the formidable task of classifying, rearranging, and cataloguing the volumes and loose fragments; and the result was the publication of his great *Catalogue of Syriac MSS. in the British Museum acquired since the Year 1838* (in 3 vols., 4to, 1870-72). This admirable work, from the combined terseness and completeness in the description of the MSS., will long hold its place as a model catalogue. On the same plan he subsequently compiled his *Catalogue of the Ethiopic MSS. in the British Museum*. His connexion with Syriac MSS. led to the publication of a series of Syriac works which rival in number and importance his contributions to Arabic literature. Of these may be mentioned: a number of short texts and reviews, which gave temporarily quite a learned tone to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*; *Contributions to the Apocryphal Literature of the N.T.* (Syriac and English), 1865; *The Homilies of Aphraates* (Syriac), 1869; *The Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles*, 2 vols. (Syriac and English), 1871; *The Chronicle of Joshua the Stylite* (Syriac and English), 1882; *The Book of Kalilah and Dimnah* (Syriac), 1883. Nor must we here omit to notice that marvellous specimen of condensed information, his article on "Syriac Literature" in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and, among works prepared for publication, the Syriac version of certain books of the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, and a Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. presented to the Cambridge University Library by the S.P.C.K., which he compiled just before his last illness.

But, although so deeply immersed in Syriac, Dr. Wright did not allow his Arabic learning to rust. The best evidence of this is the appearance of his *Arabic Reading Book* in 1870, and of the second edition of his *Arabic Grammar*, in 2 vols., 1874-75 (the date of the first edition is 1859-62). This work is based on Caspari's Grammar, but so considerably enlarged and remodelled in the second edition that it may be regarded as an independent work; and it will long remain the standard grammar for advanced students, both in England and other countries.

Dr. Wright also took a keen interest in the decipherment of Phœnician inscriptions. Several papers written by him on this subject, as well as on Kufic tombstones, are printed in the *Proceedings of the Society for Biblical Archaeology*. He also contributed an anonymous

article on the Moabite inscription to the *North British Review* in 1870. His long familiarity with MSS. developed an unerring skill in palaeography, which rightly marked him out as the editor of the Oriental Series of Facsimiles of Ancient MSS., published by the Palaeographical Society (1875).

In 1870, when his great task at the British Museum was completed, the chair of Arabic became vacant at Cambridge, and Dr. Wright was elected to fill it, and was shortly after made fellow of Queen's College (the college of his predecessors, Ockley, Carlyle, and S. Lee). He joined the Company of the Revisers of the Old Testament soon after its formation, was constant in his attendance, well acquainted with the latest results of criticism, and always helpful with illustrations from the cognate languages. As professor he laboured among us for nearly twenty years, and gave a new stimulus and prominence to Oriental studies. His manner of lecturing was clear and precise, his robust Scottish nature went straight to the point and slurred no difficulty, while his genuine kindness and quiet enthusiasm carried his hearers with him, and he was able to send out from time to time young men well equipped for independent work. His lectures on the comparative grammar of the Semitic languages were prepared with especial care and judgment. It is hoped that they may now be published as a text-book, and thus supply a long-felt want.

But it is not only by his lectures and the works that bear his name that Dr. Wright's literary activity can be measured. No other scholar is so often mentioned with gratitude by orientalists, for whom, with unstinted generosity, he collected materials, copied and collated MSS., and furnished valuable suggestions and corrections. Of works that thus received the benefit of his learning it may suffice to mention three important Lexicons—*Abu 'Iswaid's Book of Hebrew Roots*, edited by Dr. Neubauer; the *Thesaurus Syriacus* of Dr. Payne Smith; and the *Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes*, by his friend and tutor, Prof. Dozy. If his criticisms of other scholars seemed at times somewhat severe and outspoken, they were certainly not dictated by ill-will, but by a simple love of truth; and they more than once led to the formation of a life-long friendship.

For Cambridge his loss is irreparable. Here his genial nature and sterling character endeared him to a large circle of friends and admirers, while learned men of all nations united in giving him honour. He was honorary doctor of seven universities, corresponding member of the Institut de France, the Royal Academy of Berlin, the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, and the Royal Institute of Lombardy, and honorary member of several other learned societies; and lately he received the Prussian Ordre pour le Mérite. R. L. B.

JOHN HENRY ONIONS.

IN John Henry Onions, student and tutor of Christ Church, who died in his college rooms, at Oxford, after a short illness, on Wednesday, May 22, classical learning has lost a highly skilled worker.

Mr. Onions was born in 1852. His school was Shrewsbury. In 1871 he came up to Christ Church as a Junior Student. After a distinguished career, in the course of which he obtained, among other distinctions, the Ireland and Craven Scholarships, he was elected to a Senior Studentship at Christ Church in 1876. From that time until the week before his death, first as lecturer and then as tutor, he took an active part in the teaching work of Christ Church, examining also from time to time for University Scholarships and in Honour Moderations.

Mr. Onions was an exceptionally good teacher. He had the rare faculty of teaching not merely results but method. Many generations of pupils owed it principally to him that they learned to work, no longer as schoolboys, but as serious students.

During the last seven years Mr. Onions spent most of his leisure on an edition of the text of Nonius for the Clarendon Press, and had brought his labours so near to completion that the first sheets are already in type. This edition is based upon what is believed to be a much fuller collation of the MSS. than has ever yet been made. The original plan embraced a commentary on Nonius as well as an edition of the text. It was, however, thought advisable to bring out the text separately in a single volume. The commentary would have been the joint work of Mr. Onions and Prof. Nettleship, who had placed all his notes at Mr. Onions's disposal. A few days before his death Mr. Onions entrusted his almost finished work to a friend, by whom it will be carried through the press, after the results of the collation of yet another MS. (which Mr. Onions intended to examine this summer) have been obtained.

Mr. Onions began his work upon Nonius by making, at Prof. Nettleship's suggestion, a new collation of the Harleian MS. 2719, of which Quicherat had only an imperfect report. This was published by the Clarendon Press in 1882, in its series of "Anecdota," and has been recognised both on the Continent and in England as of great value. J. A. S.

PROF. BAUR OF LEIPZIG.

Leipzig: May 22, 1889.

OUR theological faculty has lost another of its veterans. Gustav Adolf Ludwig Baur was born at Hammelbach (I think in Hesse-Darmstadt) on June 14, 1816. In 1841 he habilitated as Privatdozent in the university of Giessen, and was made extraordinary professor in 1847, and full or ordinary professor in 1849. Twelve years later he took charge of an important church at Hamburg, remaining there from 1861 until 1870, when he was elected professor and university preacher at Leipzig. His more direct work at Leipzig was homiletical and practical; but he constantly lectured upon the Old Testament, which was his favourite department. Although ailing for some time past, he lectured for two hours as usual yesterday morning, and had a seminary exercise for an hour in the afternoon. He passed away in an instant this morning at half-past four o'clock.

Prof. Baur was a most charming man, brilliant in conversation, and genial in the highest degree. He was thoroughly at home in English literature, and quoted it constantly with fervour.

Of the theological professors here who were veterans by reason of age, Delitzsch now stands alone. Luthardt, the actual senior of the faculty, is ten years younger than he.

C. R. G.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BRENTANO, L. Ueb. die Ursachen der heutigen sozialen Noth. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1 M.
 DUEMMER, F. Akademika. Beiträge zur Literaturgeschichte der Sokratischen Schulen. Giessen: Ricker. 6 M. 50 Pf.
 FAIDHERBE, le général. Le Sénégal: la France dans l'Afrique occidentale. Paris: Hachette. 10 fr.
 HAUPT, E. Ueb. die deutsche Lyrik bis zu Walther v. der Vogelweide. J. Tl. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.
 HEYDEN, A. v. Die Tracht der Kulturvölker Europas vom Zeitalter Homers bis zum Beginn d. 19. Jahrhunderts. Leipzig: Seemann. 3 M. 20 Pf.
 HOFFMANN, O. A. Herm-Apollo Stroganoff. Marburg: Elwert. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 LEROY-BEAULIEU, L. L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes. T. 3. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.

- ORLEANS, le Prince Henri d'. Six mois aux Indes: chasses aux tigres. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 POSCHINGER, Ritter v. Fürst Bismarck als Volkswirth. 1. Bd. Bis zur Uebernahme d. Handelsministeriums (1880). Berlin: Hennig. 10 M.
 SCHAEFER, K. H. Shakespeare, der Autor seiner Dramen. Heidelberg: Winter. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 STARNDE, L. Chirographorum in regia bibliotheca Paulina Monasteriensis catalogus. Breslau: Koebner. 12 M.
 SVORONOS, J. N. Etudes archéologiques et numismatiques. 1^{re} Fasc. Paris: Becc. 4 M. 10 Pf.
 TIMON, Dr. Shakespeares Drama in seiner natürlichen Entwicklung dargestellt. Leiden: Brill. 6 fl.

THEOLOGY.

- BAUDIESIN, W. W. Graf. Die Geschichte d. alttestamentlichen Priesterthums, untersucht. Leipzig: Hirzel. 7 M.
 GROSCH, H. Die Echtheit d. zweiten Briefes Petri, untersucht. Berlin: Nauck. 2 M.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- ALLARD, Alp. Dépréciation des richesses. Paris: Guillaumin. 8 fr.
 BINDI, V. Monumenti storici ed artistici degli Abruzzi. Turin: Loescher. 200 fr.
 BUCHER, B. Die alten Zunft- u. Verkehrs-Ordnungen der Stadt Krakau. Nach B. Behem's Codex picturatus in der k. k. Jagellonischen Bibliothek in Prag. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 40 M.
 CALLET, AUG. Les crises de la troisième république. Paris: Savine. 3 fr. 50 c.
 CODEX diplomaticus Silesiae. 14. Bd. Liber fundationis episcopatus Vratislaviensis. Hrg. v. H. Markgraf u. J. W. Schulte. Breslau: Max. 10 M.
 DIEPF, O. Gefolgshaft u. Huldigung im Reich der Merowinger. Altona: Reher. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 FELDZUG d. Prinzen Eugen v. Savoyen. 14. Bd. Bearb. v. H. Siegler Edlen v. Eberswald. 2. Serie. 5. Bd. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 80 M.
 HARTMANN, M. L. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der byzantinischen Verwaltung in Italien. (540-760.) Leipzig: Hirzel. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 JERLING, K. v. Der Besitzwille. Zugleich e. Kritik der herrsch. jurist. Methode. Jena: Fischer. 12 M.
 KORBEL, G. Die Entwicklung d. Kriegswesens u. der Kriegführung. 3. Bd. 3. Abchn. Die Entwicklung der Kriegführung in der Ritterzeit. Breslau: Koebner. 14 M.
 LAMBERT, E. Polybios u. die römische Taktik. 1. Tl. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M.
 LAMPRECHT, K. Die römische Frage von König Pippin bis auf Kaiser Ludwig d. Frommen, in ihren unklaren Kernpunkten erläutert. Leipzig: Dürr. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 LEIST, B. W. Altarisches Jus gentium. Jena: Fischer. 12 M.
 MANZONI, A. La rivoluzione francese del 1789 e la rivoluzione italiana del 1848. Milan: Hoepli. 5 fr.
 MASPERO, Les Momes royales de Deir el Bahari. Paris: Leroux. 50 fr.
 MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum. Tom. 2. Fredegari et aliorum chronica. Vitae sanctorum. Hannover: Hahn. 50 M.
 MOSES, R. Die Religionsverhandlungen zu Hagenau u. Worms 1640-1. Jena: Pöhl. 3 M.
 MÜLLER, P. L., et A. DIEGERICK. Documents concernant les relations entre le duc d'Anjou et les Pays-Bas. T. 1. The Hague: Nijhoff. 6 fl. 80 c.
 OHLY, F. Königtum u. Fürsten zur Zeit Heinrichs IV. nach der Darstellung gleichzeitiger Geschichtsschreiber. I. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.
 PUBLICATIONEN aus den k. preussischen Staatsarchiven. 28. Bd. Die ältesten grosspölnischen Grodbücher. 2. Bd. Hrg. v. J. v. Lekazycki. Leipzig: Hirzel. 10 M.
 ROSENTHAL, E. Geschichte d. Gerichtswesens u. der Verwaltungsorganisation Baierns. 1. Bd. Vom Ende d. 12. bis zum Ende d. 16. Jahrh. (1180-1598.) Würzburg: Stuber. 12 M.
 VETTER, P. Die Religionsverhandlungen auf dem Reichstage zu Regensburg 1641. Jena: Pöhl. 4 M.
 VOSSON, L. La constitution américaine et ses amendements. Paris: Guillaumin. 5 fr.
 WENDT, G. Die Germanisierung der Länder östlich der Elbe. 2. Tl. 1187-1181. Liegnitz: Reissner. 1 M. 20 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

- BOERSCH, O. Geodätische Literatur, auf Wunsch der permanenten Commission f. internationale Erdmessg. zusammengestellt. Berlin: Reimer. 10 M.
 ERLKENMAYER, E. Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie. 8. Lfg. Leipzig: Winter. 8 M.
 ETTINGSHAUSEN, C. Frh. v., u. F. KRASAN. Beiträge zur Erforschung der atavistischen Formen an lebenden Pflanzen u. ihrer Beziehungen zu den Arten ihrer Gattung. 2. Folge. Leipzig: Freytag. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 KRAUSE, K. Ch. F. Philosophische Abhandlungen. Aus dem handschriftl. Nachlasse d. Verf. hrg. v. P. Hohlheid u. A. Wünsche. Leipzig: Schulze. 9 M.
 MARCHAND, F. Beschreibung dreier Mikrocephalen-Gehirne, nebst Vorstudien zur Anatomie der Mikrocephalie. 1. Abth. Leipzig: Engelmann. 6 M.
 NICOLADONI, C. Die Architectur der scollotischen Wirbelsäule. Leipzig: Freytag. 6 M. 60 Pf.
 PFEFFER, W. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Oxydationsvorgänge in lebenden Zellen. Leipzig: Hirzel. 5 M.

- SCHÖLLEMMER, C. Der Ursprung u. die Entwicklung der organischen Chemie. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 5 M.
 WEISMANN, A. Ueb. die Hypothese e. Vererbung v. Verletzungen. Jena: Fischer. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 WUNDT, W. System der Philosophie. Leipzig: Engelmann. 12 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BUEHLER, G. Ueb. das Leben d. Jaina Mönches Hemachandra, d. Schülers d. Devachandra, aus der Vajrasakha. Leipzig: Freytag. 4 M. 50 Pf.
 GRAF, E. De Graecorum veterum re musica questionum capita 2: I. De polyphonia et dialecto crumatica. II. De Pindari re musica. Marburg: Elwert. 2 M.
 PHENICE, E. Galeni de ponderibus et mensuris testimonia. Bonn: Behrendt. 1 M.
 WENDBERGER, R. Die paduanische Mundart bei Ruzante. Breslau: Koebner. 2 M. 80 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAUCER'S "HOUSE OF FAME" AND
 PROF. TEN BRINK.

London: May 27, 1889.

Mr. Herford is perfectly justified when he remarks in the closing paragraph of his letter (ACADEMY, May 18) that the criticism in which (ACADEMY, May 11) I disputed the parallelism found by Ten Brink between the *Fame* and the *Commedia* was framed on too narrow a basis. My letter was written under the incorrect impression that Mr. Herford's review (ACADEMY, April 13) gave the substance of the professor's whole argument; and I was quite unaware of the additional facts in its favour which Mr. Herford has now brought forward in his very acute and interesting letter, to which I regret that the answer which he courteously challenges has been so long delayed.

He takes, first, the question how far Chaucer decidedly imitates Dante in the *Fame*, how far it is "a kind of counterpart," a companion-piece to it, as Hilpert's great dictionary also renders Ten Brink's *Gegenstück*. The first parallel adduced—that Chaucer (though not at the beginning of his journey), like Dante, finds himself he knows not where—is an idea so obvious in a visionary pilgrimage that it must derive any weight it may have from distinct proofs of the professor's general theory. A similar scepticism attends the identification of Chaucer's Eagle with the Vergil of the *Commedia*, which, and the one just noticed, are the only structural parallels, as opposed to similarities of phrase, brought forward. A visionary voyager will naturally lose his way, and require a miraculous guide or bearer, a Sibyl, an Anchises, a Vergil, or an Eagle. But, not to dwell on the burlesque character which Chaucer would thus give to his "counterpart," observe that the Eagle only carries our poet to the House of Fame in the second book, leaving him without explanation of it, and only reappearing for a moment near the close of the dream. He thus plays quite an insignificant part compared with Vergil's services to Dante.

But that meanwhile this Eagle is derived from the *Commedia* is made clear enough in the ninth Canto of the *Purgatorio*. There, Dante says that in a dream,

"... mi parca veder sospesa
 Un' aquila nel ciel con penne d'oro,
 Con l'ali aperte, ed a calare intesa."

words closely paraphrased by Chaucer at the end of his first book. This must be added to the other Dante-quotations in the *Fame*. Yet it can hardly be used in support of Ten Brink's theory; as this dream-eagle in no sense answers to Vergil, but only carries Dante to the empyrean for a moment, when the heat of that sphere awakens him.

Mr. Herford now proceeds to add four interesting and certain quotations from Dante to my list. The first, Chaucer's invocation to Thought, is the most noteworthy. I take shame to myself for having overlooked it, and can only plead Johnson's "Ignorance, madam,

ignorance." Standing where it does, this invocation, coupled with that to Apollo* in the third book, would undoubtedly form further evidence in Ten Brink's favour, if only his main theory of an intentional *Gegenstück* throughout the poem be tenable.

With my courteous and accomplished critic I now return to the point whence the professor's whole argument starts—that Chaucer in the closing section of the *Troilus* expresses the hope that after this "tragedy" he may be able to write "some comedy"; and that this comedy we have in the *Fame*, no other of his poems answering to the definition. The invocations and scattered quotations noticed show decisively that Chaucer had the *Commedia* before him at the time of writing, and was studying it with close attention, freely adapting from it some twelve or fourteen lines in the two thousand or more through which the *Fame* extends. These quotations, I believe, are more numerous than in any other of Chaucer's poems, the paraphrases of the Ugolino and of the Hymn to the Blessed Virgin excluded; and the thorough study of the work thus revealed may lend some colour to Mr. Fleay when he dates the *Fame* in 1374 (ten years earlier than Mr. Furnivall), the year after that Lombard journey of Chaucer's to which his acquaintances with Italian literature has always been assigned, making it thus anterior to the *Troilus*, and so to Chaucer's hope that he would write some "comedy." Be this, however, as it may, beyond the evidence of study and adaptation, I must confess—ready as I should be to yield the victory to my distinguished opponents—that I can see no reason to agree that the *Fame*, as a whole, is a true and intentional counterpart to the *Commedia*. Waiving the conjecture that Dante's famous letter to Can Grande (not alluded to before by me, because I thought it less likely to have been read by our countryman than the *De Eloquio*), in which he gives his own definition of comedy, may have been accessible to Chaucer in 1473, what Mr. Herford relies on is that, as by a tragedy Chaucer always intends "a transition from prosperity to adversity," so by the comedy, which he planned, he meant "a transition of the opposite kind," not a mere piece of lively comic writing, whether dramatic or narrative.†

But does Mr. Herford better his argument by this inferential definition? It is only in the *Fame* that he can find Chaucer's comedy; but does the *Fame* correspond to the definition? A very brief analysis will, I think, be a sufficient answer. The comedy postulated must be "an ascent from misery to joy." Book i., after a general discussion upon dreams, contains simply an abridgment of the *Aeneid*, touching pretty fully upon Dido and upon other unhappy loves, but with no tragic colour, and ending, in due form, with the hero's triumph. Is this in any sense a tragical commencement? In Book ii. the Eagle harangues Chaucer upon the physical laws of sound, and leads him at last to the House of Fame. The third enumerates the most famous people of the old world, and

* My phrase—"With this all just inference ceases"—referred only to this invocation; not, as Mr. Herford seems to read it, to Ten Brink's argument generally.

† When suggesting that a comedy, in this common sense, might be found in the *Tales*, it was, of course, the comic quality of several among them, not the set as a whole, to which I referred. Upon my other suggestion, that a Renaissance colour might be naturally looked for in a poem written as a companion piece to the *Commedia*, it will be enough to add that such a character is found in the *Troilus*, if we compare its orderly sequence and development with the *Fame*. But the suggestion, as Mr. Herford justly observes, is of little weight in deciding the main issue.

the whirling cage in which rumours of all kinds are collected and dispersed, with the requests made to fame by men of different classes to do her duty by them; but for fame itself Chaucer expresses no ambition, and with this the poem abruptly ends.

Is this in any real sense an ascent from misery to happiness? Mr. Herford seems to find it so when he says:

"It is the transition from the narrow world of uncongenial drudgery and solitary labour in which he lived to the glorious vision of fame granted to him by the powers of heaven:

'In somme recompensacioun
Of labour and devocioun
That thou hast had, loo! causeles
To Cupido the rechelesse.'

His 'comedy' relates an imagined change in a real life, his own; his 'tragedy' a real one in the imagined life of Troilus."

Mr. Herford does here the best for his case with much ingenuity. Yet the only foundation is that the Eagle tells Chaucer how Jupiter pities him because he has served Love without reward, and written poetry, and because when he goes home from his daily work he sits down and reads, and knows nothing about his neighbours. He is, therefore, under the Eagle's guidance to have the "recompensacioun" of learning how fame is made and distributed, and of writing a poem upon the whole. These points the Eagle recapitulates in Book iii., again specifying Jove's object as to "do thee ease, al be it lite [although it be little]," by enlarging his experience of life and fame. And Chaucer's own moral is this, and this only:

"To study and rede alway
I purpose to do day by day."

To sum up what I fear my readers may find already too long. The *Fame* has upon the whole a comic, almost a burlesque, character. As is common with Chaucer, it anticipates the gay, half-moralising manner of Pope or Prior. But its framework is simply autobiographical; and I cannot see how a transition from woe to happiness can possibly be found in it, unless we read with a preconceived theory, that in the *Troilus* Chaucer planned a comedy of this special and limited kind, and that we shall therefore find it in the *Fame*, it being assumed that he must have carried out his wish. But to this last argument the incomplete state in which he left some of his most important poems is, perhaps, an adequate reply.

F. T. PALGRAVE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, June 3, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "The Butterflies of South Africa," by Mr. W. F. Kirby; "Niobe; or, Nefertari-Urmas, the Daughter of the King of the Hittites," by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Walker.

TUESDAY, June 4, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Some Recent Biological Discoveries," III., by Prof. E. Ray Lankester.

8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "Ashtoreth and the Asherah," by the Rev. G. W. Collins.

8.30 p.m. Chemical: Faraday Lecture, "The Periodic Law of the Chemical Elements," by Prof. Mendeleeff.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The Intelligence of the Chimpanzee," by Dr. G. J. Romanes; "Some Entozoa in the Collection of the British Museum," by Sig. Fr. Sav. Monticelli; "Birds collected by Mr. Ramage in Dominica, West Indies," by Mr. P. L. Selater.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 3 p.m. University College: Barlow Lecture, "Questions arising out of *Inferno* i.-iii.," I., by the Rev. Dr. E. Moore.

8 p.m. Geological: "Some undescribed Lacustrine Deposits at Saint Cross, Southelham, in Suffolk," by Mr. C. Candler; "Certain Chelonian Remains from the Wealden and Purbeck," by Mr. R. Lydekker; "The Relation of the Westleton Beds or Pebble Sands of Suffolk to those of Norfolk and on their Extension inland, with some Observations on the Period of the Final Elevation and Denudation of the Weald and of the Thames Valley," by Prof. Joseph Prestwich.

8 p.m. Shelley: "Shelley's Minor Lyrics," by Mr. Stopford Brooke.

8 p.m. Elizabethan: "The Plays of John Ford," by Mr. F. J. Payne.

THURSDAY, June 6, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: Experimental Lecture, "Chemical Affinity," IV., by Prof. Dewar.

8 p.m. University College: Barlow Lecture, "Questions arising out of *Inferno* i.-iii.," II., by the Rev. Dr. E. Moore.

4 p.m. Archaeological Institute: "The Monumental Effigies in Cumberley Church, Gloucestershire," by Mr. A. Hartsborne; "Some Funeral Wreaths of the Graeco-Roman Period discovered in the Cemetery of Hawara, Egypt," by Mr. P. E. Newberry; and "Phoenician Scarabeids," by the Rev. Greville I. Chester.

8 p.m. Linnean: "A Monographic Revision of the Salices," by Dr. F. Buchanan White.

8 p.m. Chemical: "Experimental Researches on the Periodic Law," by Dr. B. Brauner; "The Amylodextrin of W. Naegeli," and "The Determination of the Molecular Weights of the Carbohydrates," II., by Mr. H. T. Brown and Dr. G. H. Morris; "Researches on Silicon Compounds," V., by Prof. Emerson Reynolds; "The Isomerism of the Alkyl Derivatives of Mixed Diazoamido-compounds," by Prof. Meldola and Mr. F. W. Stratfield; "The Atomic Weight of Zinc," by Dr. Glasstone and Mr. W. Hibbert; "The Amount of Nitric Acid in the Rain-water at Rothamsted, with Notes on the Analysis of Rain-water," by Mr. R. Warington; "The Product of the Action of Sulphur on Resin," by Dr. G. H. Morris.

8 p.m. Osmundorion: "The Marches (Y Gororau)," by Mr. Owen Edwards.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries: Election of Fellows.

FRIDAY, June 7, 3.30 p.m. British Museum: "Babylonian Astronomy reconstructed from the Tablets, I., the Stars," by Mr. G. Bertin.

8 p.m. Philological: "English Etymologies," by Prof. Skeat.

8 p.m. Geologists' Association.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Recent Researches into the Origin and Age of the Highlands of Scotland and the West of Ireland," by Dr. A. Geikie.

SATURDAY, June 8, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: Tyndall Lecture, II., "Idealism and Experience in Philosophy and Literature," by Prof. W. Knight.

3 p.m. Physical: "A Method of Suppressing Sparking in Electric Currents," by Prof. S. P. Thompson; "A Shunt Transformer," by Mr. E. W. Smith; "Notes on Geometrical Optics—(1) The Deduction of the Elementary Theory of Mirrors and Lenses from Wave Principles; (2) A Dioptric Spherometer; (3) the Formulae of the Lenticular Mirror; (4) the Use of the Focal Circle in Mirror and Lens Problems," by Prof. S. P. Thompson; "The Use of the Biquartz," by Mr. A. W. Ward.

SCIENCE.

Greek Geometry from Thales to Euclid. By G. J. Allman. (Dublin University Press.)

Those who are interested in the history of geometry will not fail to welcome the appearance of this volume. It is the reproduction of six memoirs which were published in *Hermathena* at various intervals, the date of the first being 1878. Dr. Allman has introduced into the reprint some additional diagrams, he has added a few notes, prefixed to each chapter a summary of its contents, and concluded the work with an excellent index.

After a short introduction he devotes the first chapter to Thales, and points out the abstract character of Greek science as contrasted with the empirical knowledge of the Egyptians. He attributes to Thales the two important theorems that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles, and that the sides of equiangular triangles are proportional; and also the conception of geometrical loci. In his summing-up of the work of the founder of the Ionic school Dr. Allman remarks that "Thales may be fairly considered to have laid the foundation of algebra"—a statement which is, to say the least, open to discussion. The second chapter takes up Pythagoras and his school; and the conclusions arrived at are that the early Pythagoreans were acquainted with what forms the bulk of the first two books of Euclid and with parts of the fourth and sixth books. They founded and developed the theory of proportion, discovered irrational magnitudes, and constructed the regular solids. To them is due the elevation of mathematics to the rank of a science,

as well as its very name; and they were the first to combine arithmetic with geometry. In the third chapter are discussed the contributions made by the geometers of the fifth century B.C., Hippocrates of Chios and Democritus; the fourth and fifth chapters deal with Archytas and Eudoxus. In these chapters the famous problem of the duplication of the cube is prominent—the first contribution to its solution being made by Hippocrates, and the first solution being discovered by Archytas. Dr. Allman thinks the solution of Archytas has not been duly appreciated; and he has pointed out, what had never before been remarked, that the conceptions and method of Archytas are extremely important in relation to the discovery of the conic sections. To Eudoxus, who discovered the cubature of the pyramid, invented the method of exhaustions, founded the doctrine of proportion as given in the fifth book of Euclid, and whose reputation as a geometer was obscured for centuries, Dr. Allman does full, perhaps more than full, justice. The sixth, seventh, and eighth chapters treat of the successors of Eudoxus—namely, Menæchmus, the discoverer of the conic sections (called after him the Menæchmian triads); Deinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the quadratrix for solving the two famous problems—the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle; and Aristæus. The ninth and last chapter treats of Theætetus, and in it is given an estimate of those parts of the thirteen books of *The Elements* for which Euclid was indebted to his predecessors. The last paragraph places in its true light the service which Plato rendered to mathematics.

The preceding is a brief summary of the contents of Dr. Allman's work. It may be worth while to add a word or two on his method of treating the subject. He collects all the principal testimonies of ancient writers regarding each discoverer; he examines the mutual consistency of these statements, analyses minutely their implications, and tests his inferences, where that is possible, by comparison with other accounts, and with the conclusions drawn by recent historical investigators. Alongside of such a critical inquiry, or, rather, as preliminary to it, he gives an account of the state of Hellas at various epochs, and of the philosophical opinions then prevalent. Throughout the work there is an endeavour not only to assign, as definitely as may be, to each geometer the individual contributions he made to the science, but to show how continuous was the advance of discovery, the study of one geometrical property or solution leading on to others of greater generality or simplicity; in other words, to trace the filiation of scientific ideas or methods.

It would be rash to say that Dr. Allman has established beyond reasonable doubt all the views he sets forth so clearly and supports with such an array of authority. It may, however, be said that he has, in his citations, notes, and references, furnished to those who differ from him the means by which they may come to an independent opinion. Indeed, he seems to me to have consulted and examined with microscopic minuteness and care everything of value that has been written on pre-Euclidean geometry up to the most recent date, and to have balanced his sometimes conflicting testimonies with the calmness of a

truly scientific inquirer. The work is not a large but it is certainly a learned one; and the learning is of the best kind, being first-hand, and always pertinent to the matter under discussion. Nothing so painstaking, so lucid, and so satisfactory has been written on the history of geometry during the period selected, even in laborious Germany.

J. S. MACKAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. FÜHRER'S NEW JAINA INSCRIPTIONS FROM MATHURĀ.

Vienna: May 20, 1889.

The excavations in the Kankālī Tila at Mathurā, which last year brought us the remarkable inscription dated in the seventh year of Śāhi Kanishka, were resumed in January and February by Dr. A. Führer. His results are again highly interesting and important. Besides numerous valuable sculptures of the Indo-Scythian and later periods, epigraphic proof has been found showing that the temple buried under the mound belonged to the Svetāmbaras, as well as further evidence corroborating the statements of the Kalpasūtra regarding the early subdivisions of the Jaina monks. Their ancient Ganas, Kulas, and Śākhās are mentioned in four votive inscriptions exhibiting the well-known characters and the peculiar mixed dialect of the Indo-Scythian period. Three of them are dated—No. I. in Samvat 20+2, No. II. in Samvat 80+4, and No. III. in Samvat 90+5 (?)—and thus probably range between the years A.D. 100 and 173. The names of the Jaina schools which they give are mostly the same as those which occur on the documents found in former years; but it now becomes evident that some of the names given in the Kalpasūtra are certainly corrupt, and that Samayasundara's doubts regarding the text of the Sthavirāvali are not unfounded. He declares (see Prof. Jacobi's edition of the Kalpasūtra, p. 119, note 5) that the MSS. offer for the names of the schools many puzzling *variae lectiones*, and adds that it is difficult to decide which are the correct ones, because the schools themselves are extinct. That is only what might be expected. But with the help of the inscriptions a future editor of the Sthavirāvali will be able to correct the readings selected by the commentators.

Dr. Führer's inscription No. III. mentions the Kottiya, or perhaps Kotteya gana, the Thāniya kula and the Vairā śākhā. The Gana is that which the Kalpasūtra ("Sacred Books of the East," vol. xxii, p. 292) calls Kōṭiya, and which elsewhere is called Kōṭika; the Śākhā bears in the Kalpasūtra (*loc. cit.*, p. 293) the same name, in Prakrit (*Ajja*) Vairā or in Sanskrit (*Ārya*) Vojrā. But the Thāniya kula does not occur among the spiritual families included in the Kōṭika gana. Their list (*loc. cit.*, p. 292) shows, however, a very similar name, Vānija or Vāniya, which differs only by a single letter. The initial letter of Thāniya is beautifully clear in the inscription and cannot be read differently. Moreover, the inscription No. II. again mentions the Kottiya gana, the Vairā śākhā, and the Sthāniya kula. Sthāniya or, to adopt the correct Sanskrit spelling, Sthāniya is the original from which the Prakrit word Thāniya has been derived. Hence it is perfectly certain that the initial *tha* is not a clerical mistake for *va*. Considering the above-mentioned admissions of Samayasundara, it further becomes highly probable that the traditional form Vānija-Vāniya is corrupt and must be altered to Thānija-Sthāniya. The origin of the corruption may be explained by the close resemblance

of *tha* to *va* in certain ancient alphabets, where *va* is made circular and differs from *tha* only by a horizontal stroke at the top. These new facts force me to give up the attempt (*Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, vol. i., pp. 170-171) to restore [vā]niyāto kulato in Sir A. Cunningham's Mathurā inscription, No. VI. It is necessary to write there, too, [thā]niyāto. The shape of the remnant of the first letter agrees with this conjecture better than with my former one.

Further, Dr. Führer's No. I. mentions the Vārana gana and the Petivāmika [kula]. Both names occur in Sir A. Cunningham's inscription No. X., where the former agrees exactly and the latter is Petivāmika. The Kalpasūtra has neither; but it says ("Sacred Books of the East," vol. xxii, p. 291 f.) that Śrīgupta founded the Chārānagana, and it calls the second Kula of the latter Pīḍhammiya, or in Sanskrit Pīḍidharmika. It is now evident that the names of the Sthavirāvali are wrong, not, as I formerly conjectured (*Wiener Zeitschrift*, i., p. 176), those on Sir A. Cunningham's facsimiles. The real name of the Gana is Vārana; and the Sanskrit form of the name of the Kula Praitivarmika, i.e., the spiritual family founded by Pīḍivarmān, with which both Petivāmika-Petivāmika and Pīḍhammiya correspond. The mistakes in the Kalpasūtra are easily explained by the very close resemblance of *cha* to *va* and of *dha* to *va*, which perhaps is greatest in the Nāgari of the Jaina MSS. of the tenth and later centuries.

Dr. Führer's undated fragment No. IV. contains again, in perfectly distinct letters, the name of the Vārana gana, and further mentions as one of its branches the Āryya-Kaniyasika kula. The Kalpasūtra has no exactly corresponding name, but offers a somewhat similar one, Kanhasaha or Kanhasaha, which the commentators render by Kuśhngsakhā. With the experience gained in the other three cases, one feels inclined to assume that the Kalpasūtra is again at fault; and Prof. E. Leumann, whom I asked for his advice, communicates to me an ingenious conjecture which makes this view very plausible. He proposes to write for Kanhasaha either Kannasaha or Kannasaya, and to explain this form by Sanskrit Kanyasika. The base **kanyas* might be, according to the analogy of Sanskrit *vasyas-vasiyas* and similar double forms, an equivalent of Sanskrit *kaniyas* "younger or the youngest of all." Kaniyasika, which, according to the spelling of the inscription, may stand for Kaniyasika, would be a regular derivative of the latter. In favour of Prof. Leumann's proposal it may be urged that the Kanhasaha kula stands last on the list of the Kulas of the Chārana recte Vārana Gana. I may add that Sanskrit possesses an adjective *kanyasa* "the smallest, the youngest," from which the existence of the form *kanyas* may be inferred.

The inscription No. II., the only one which is nearly complete, offers also some other points of interest. First, it mentions after the Śākhā a Śrīgūha or possibly Śrīgraha sambhoga, apparently a further subdivision of the former. The Sthavirāvali of the Kalpasūtra does not know of any sambhogs, and the term does not occur in the later Jaina literature; but Prof. Leumann informs me that there are passages in the Sthāna, Samavāya, and other Sūtras which prove that sambhoga was used in ancient times to denote a religious community. Thus the phrase for the smaller excommunication is *sambhoiyam visambhoiyam kare* "he makes the member of the sambhoga a non-member of the sambhoga." The commentators explain *visambhoiyam* by *mandalibāhyam*; hence Prof. Leumann conjectures that in the inscription *sambhoga* has the same sense as the Digambara term *mandala* "a district - community." Whether this be right or not, we have in any

case further proof that the ancient subdivisions of the Jaina monks were split into more sections than the Sthaviravali mentions (see also Sir A. Cunningham's No. VI. and my remarks thereon in the *Wiener Zeitschrift*, loc. cit. and p. 180). Secondly, the inscription, which is incised on the base of a female statue, records the dedication of an image of Sarasvatī, saying *śaśarasvatī pratisṭhāvitā*. Statues of the Vāgdevatā, or goddess of speech, are common in modern Jaina temples, and they occur even in the caves (see *Arch. Rep. of Western India*, vol. v., p. 48). We now learn that the worship of Sarasvatī was considered orthodox by the S'vetāmbaras before the second century A.D. Thirdly, the mention of the *Vairā* or *Vajrā* S'ākhā in the inscriptions Nos. II. and III. possesses some value for Indian chronology. According to the later Jaina Theravālis (*Indian Antiquary*, vol. xi., pp. 247, 252, *Jour. Bombay Br. Roy. As. Soc.*, vol. ix., p. 154), its founder, Vajrāchārya, lived in the first century A.D., the date of his death being usually given as 584 after Vira or Vikramasamvat 114. If this statement is worth anything, it is now evident that the year 84 of the era of the Indo-Scythians, in which No. II. was incised, must fall later than Vikramasamvat 114, because Vajra's S'ākhā had then already been subdivided. Hence the era of the Indo-Scythian kings cannot be the so-called Vikramasamvat of 563 B.C. On the other hand, its identification with the S'akasamvat of A.D. 78 is perfectly possible. I do not wish to make too much of this point; but I think that it deserves attention.

Dr. Führer's new discoveries show that the Kankālī Tila has by no means yielded up all its treasures. Its further excavation should certainly be proceeded with as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that the government of the North-West Provinces will be able and willing to accede to Dr. Führer's petition for another grant for this purpose. Should his application fail, the wealthy Jaina bankers of Mathurā might, I think, be interested in the exploration of the ruins of one of their oldest temples, which without a doubt will completely free their creed from the suspicion of being a modern offshoot of Buddhism.

G. BÜHLER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Faraday Lecture, in connexion with the Chemical Society, will be delivered by Prof. Mendeleeff, of St. Petersburg, in the theatre of the Royal Institution on Tuesday next, June 4, at 8.30 p.m. The subject is "The Periodic Law of the Chemical Elements." On the following evening, the fellows of the society will entertain Prof. Mendeleeff at dinner in the Holborn Restaurant.

THE German Geological Society will hold its thirty-sixth general meeting at Greifswald from August 12 to 18, under the direction of Prof. E. Cohen. As the immediate neighbourhood does not offer many features of geological interest, the principal excursions will be to the islands of Rügen and Bornholm.

THE Geological Society of France will hold its special annual session this year at Paris, commencing on August 18. The programme for the week includes excursions to Ézanne, Épernay, Rilly, and Dammary. A party will afterwards visit the volcanic district of the Auvergne, under M. Michel Lévy, while another party will study the crystalline schists of Brittany, under the guidance of Dr. Barrois.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, of Johns Hopkins University—to whom we already owe an examination of some of the so-called "Aeolic"

dialects of Northern Greece (*American Journal of Philology*, 1887)—has sent us a reprint of his recent paper in the *Transactions of the American Philological Association* upon "The Arcado-Cyprian Dialect." By an exhaustive comparison of the word-forms in the inscriptions (as well as in the Hesychian glosses) he establishes the intimate connexion between the Arcadian and Cyprian dialects, so widely separated not only by space but also in the character employed, thus confirming the tradition that the original Greek settlers of Cyprus came from Arcadia. He further maintains that this common dialect has no affinity with Doric, but only with the other so-called "Aeolic" dialects, though he declines to assume a period of "Aeolic" unity. These two papers of Dr. Smyth, we are glad to learn, are intended to form the basis of a volume on the Greek dialects—a subject on which the Germans have recently collected a large amount of material, but which has not attracted the attention it deserves in this country.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, May 14.)

PROF. FLOWER, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. Arthur Thomson read a paper on "The Osteology of the Veddahs of Ceylon," and exhibited a complete skeleton and several skulls of these people. Although the skeleton was said to be that of a man of twenty-six years of age, many parts were not completely ossified. The fifth lumbar vertebra was less wedge-shaped than among the higher races of man, and hence there was a tendency to a backward curve in this region. Attention was drawn to the fact that the left clavicle was longer than the right by no less than 10 mm., which may probably be explained by the employment of the left arm in the use of the bow. The left arm was also slightly larger than the right. The scapulae were small and slender, and the high index (71.1) indicates a marked difference in shape from that of Europeans. The femora and tibiae were remarkable for their great length, and in each case the left was the longer. On the anterior borders of the lower extremities of both tibiae were semilunar facets, articulating with corresponding surfaces on the necks of the astragali in extreme dorsi-flexion of the foot. The extreme length of the articulated skeleton was 1578 mm., which was somewhat above that of the average Veddah as calculated by Virchow. It appeared from the examination of all the available crania that the average capacity of the Veddah male skull is 1321 cc., and that of the female skull 1229 cc. The cephalic index was 70.9. From the data given in the paper, the author inferred that, if the Veddahs be not of the same stock as the so-called aborigines of Southern India, they at least present very strong points of resemblance, both as regards stature, proportions of limb, cranial capacity, and form of skull; and that, if physical features alone be taken into account, their affinities with the hill tribes of the Nilgherries and the natives of the Coromandel coast and the country near Cape Comorin—are fairly well established. Papers by Mrs. R. Braithwaite Batty on "The Yoruba Country," and by Mr. H. Ling Roth on "Salutations," were also read.

FINE ART.

THE SALE OF THE BERLIN-HAMILTON MSS.

IT was with no little surprise and gratification that about two months ago we received an intimation that a certain portion of the Hamilton collection of MSS., which "the Prussian Government never intended to keep in its entirety," was about to return to this country in order to be sold. What the portion was soon appeared from the Sale Catalogue. Several of the most remarkable MSS., including the Botticelli Dante, were no longer in the list; yet it contained a number of very precious and very beautiful examples of miniature art and of

ancient handwritings. Now that the suspense and excitement of the long-looked-for sale has passed away, we feel better able to judge of the comparative merits of the volumes, and may admit that, on the whole, they have with singular propriety been fairly distributed to their natural places of repose. Most of the French ones have gone to Paris—indeed, were in Paris the following afternoon. Good examples of the German ones are now in Germany, not at Berlin, but at Frankfurt; while the one—most precious of all—which may be considered an English MS. is, at all events for the present, in England.

With regard to the majority of these MSS., it matters very little where they are, for they possess no special claims to distinction or remembrance. Some were sold at prices conspicuously above their value. Others fetched fully as much as they were worth.

In beginning the sale, Mr. Hodge asked that the famous purple Gospel-book which stood first on the list might be deferred to the last. Accordingly, the business commenced with No. 2. But in estimating the palaeographical or artistic importance of the collection, we may disregard the order of selling. The volume that, without question, occupies the place of honour is this *Codex purpureus* or *aureus* assigned by the experts to the time of Wilfrid of York. If the evidence regarding it be reliable, and we have no just reason to suppose that it is not, we have in this venerable codex one of the identical volumes forming the often-vaunted treasures of the library at York got together by the enthusiastic archbishop with whose name it is connected. The history of purple codices is one full of interest for the student, but we cannot enlarge upon it in this place. Profs. Westwood, Wattenbach, De Rossi, and other savants have described those of Munich, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Paris, and elsewhere. This one claims to be the fourth in point of antiquity of these precious volumes; and, as our national collection is still without so fair a specimen, it certainly ought to find its way to the British Museum. If it should again leave our shores, we may bid it an eternal farewell, and be for ever ashamed of our wretched parsimony. A government which could afford £75,000 for a doubtfully permanent and comparatively modern painting, however precious, could, and surely ought, with all economy and praise, lay aside £2000 for a monument so exceptionally rare and precious as this purple Gospel-book. As a matter of curiosity, we may say that it was put up without any commencing sum being named, and only after considerable hesitation and a sort of painful suspense Mr. Quaritch's offer of £500 was made to lead the bidding. Slowly, and by small additions, the offers increased, once curiously rising from £1480 to £1495, after which, at the forty-second offer, came the £1500 which proved the selling price. After what the prophets had said, this was far beneath its value. Some of the volumes which were now put forward were chiefly remarkable for their high antiquity, being examples of the books of the eleventh or twelfth century. One natural reason for the high estimation in which many of the volumes are held is the fact of their having belonged to historical personages. Thus there were MSS. that had originally been the property of Charles VI. of France, of Charles VII., Louis XII., Francis I., René of Anjou—the artist-king (or duke)—Francis I., Duke of Brittany, Isabel of Scotland, the Emperor Maximilian and Charles V., and King Henry VIII. of England.

Of MSS. valuable for the curiosity of their subject or contents, perhaps the most remarkable was the *Bestiarius* written by an English copyist of the twelfth century, and illuminated with 104 miniatures of beasts and

scenes of life in the earlier middle ages. I say illuminated, because the miniatures are painted in bright colours on grounds of burnished gold—a true example of the original meaning of the word. This MS. sold for £500. Of course a Mediaeval Bestiary is not exactly a book of natural history. It is both less and more: less, because it only selects and treats of certain qualities; and more, because it moralises on those qualities, and endeavours to turn them to good account in the form of religious precepts for ordinary life. The pictures are mainly drawn from sources accessible only to the imaginative artist—namely the depths of his own consciousness, aided by more or less veracious information from pilgrims and travellers. Elephants are shown with broad, blunderbuss-like snouts, and lions possessing evidently most fascinating sweetness of character. Creeping things are constructed on perfectly original lines of comparative anatomy; but they served their purpose.

Coming to a later period, we have in an Italian Bible under the date of 1396 a fine example of Italian miniature of the early Tuscan school. Brilliant and gemlike in its ornamentation, its principal value, however, lay in the remarkable frontispiece, representing Adam and Eve in Eden. The *maniera* is that of the Giotteschi, the pose and design almost modern. The remaining miniatures are by another hand. The initials and borders are of the type seen constantly in the choir-books of San Marco at Florence, and as in the poems of Convevole da Prato in the British Museum. It was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £155.

The "Roman de la Rose," said to be finely illuminated by a French artist, showed very strongly in the pen drawing of the figures the characteristic type of contemporary English work—a resemblance owing, doubtless, to the fact that much of the so-called English art of the fourteenth century was actually the production of French-taught miniaturists. Passing by the fine Augustin, *La Cité de Dieu*, of high-class Netherlandish painting, an unusually animated struggle took place for the Boccaccio, *Les Illustres Malheureux*, containing eighty-four miniatures of the highest class. One of the noticeable points in this MS. was the regularity with which the stereotyped subjects were repeated, yet with such variation as to indicate vigorous originality on the part of the miniaturist. On these pictures the catalogue is justly expansive; and buyers were on the alert for its possession, and perhaps the liveliest contest of the whole afternoon took place over it. In such a contest it is wealth that tells; and the MS. now rests probably in the library of Baron Rothschild of Frankfurt, for whom it was bought by Herr Goldschmidt. It realised £200 more than the Purple Gospels. Few things are more hazardous or unreliable than the ordinary attributions to great artistic names, and this fact became conspicuous in the so-called *Girolamo dai Libris* and, though not so conspicuously, in the so-called Geoffroy Torys. One Geoffroy Tory, the *Diodorus*, was well authenticated by contemporary documents. I have discussed its history briefly elsewhere; I believe it absolutely unquestionable. But the others—even the lovely *Officium Beatae Mariæ Virginis*—are simply the work of the great school of Fontainebleau. So far from its being, as Mr. Hodge said that somebody had assured him, finer than anything even in the Vatican, I speak from my own knowledge when I maintain that not only does the Vatican not contain finer MSS. than several other libraries—Paris, Vienna, Munich, London, for example—but that the British Museum at this moment possesses a very fair counterpart to this very MS. While affirming this, I freely

accept it to be one of the most charming MSS. ever executed in any school. The *Officium* (No. 58) here referred to brought £1,230; and, as already stated, it has gone to Paris. The *Diodorus*, which reached £1000, went with it. Nothing is easier than to look down the list of distinguished names of miniaturists, and to pitch upon the one that most nearly fits the time and place; but this is a very insufficient and unsatisfactory method. The direct evidence of manner, touch, design, are also essential—and, if possible, the quittance for payment of the actual work, dated and signed. Without these essentials authenticity is always doubtful, and attribution unsatisfactory. But where, as in these so-called *Girolamo dai Libris*, the artistic evidence is utterly at fault, the attribution becomes folly.

Another MS. which certainly possesses the necessary artistic evidence, signed, as is sometimes said, all over in every line and tone and touch, is, on the other hand, admissibly, and as I venture to think, on the evidence unquestionably, a Gerard David. Any one who has seen the Grimani Breviary, and the Brussels and Brandenburg Hours, would, I believe, admit the attribution at once. Its handwriting is Spanish. With regard to the lesser attributions, such as the Hours of Lorraine (No. 70), the same rules may be applied. This MS. possesses all the characteristics of the works usually assigned to René of Anjou. But, unfortunately, no proof whatever exists of the authenticity of a single example. Much has been said about the miniatures supposed to have been executed by the artist-duke of Lorraine—titular King of Naples. No one has hitherto produced an incontestable example, and the more the question is examined the more the evidence vanishes into thin air. His panel-paintings indeed may be fixed upon, his miniatures can only be conjectured. Allowing, however, the usual argument, No. 70 is as brilliant an example of the class as may be seen in any collection. In fact, it is good, elegant, bright, and clever Burgundian art, and it realised a good price—£495. This also went to Paris.

Two charming little Flemish and one French *Horæ*, fell to Mr. Whitehead, well worth the money they realised—£100, £120, and £134 respectively. The last MSS. now possible to notice are the Jarrys. These are, of course, well-known volumes, with well-known pedigrees.

For the rest, my space will not permit further remark.

JOHN W. BRADLEY.

THE ROYAL MUMMIES OF DEIR-EL-BAHARI.

PROF. MASPERO'S forthcoming work contains many surprises for those who are interested in the oft-told tale of the royal mummies. Up to the present time, our sole sources of authentic information on this subject have been (1) Prof. Maspero's *compte-rendu* presented to the Académie des Inscriptions in July, 1881; (2) his paper addressed to the Orientalist Congress of Berlin in 1881*; (3) his essay entitled *La Trouaille de Deir-el-Bahari*, illustrated by Herr Brugsch's admirable series of photographs, published in 1881; (4) his *procès-verbal* on the unbandaging of certain Pharaohs in the Boulak Museum on June 1 and 9, 1886†; and a few scattered articles in the pages of the *Zeitschrift* and the *Recueil de Travaux*. All these will now be superseded by *Les Momies Royales de Deir-el-Bahari*, which not only contains a mass of new, important, and

* See the ACADEMY, September 17, 1881.

† Reprinted verbatim in the ACADEMY from Prof. Maspero's original MS., July 3 and July 31, 1886.

interesting matter, but also corrects many errors due to the enforced haste under which the previous reports were written.

When the mummies were transported from Thebes to Boulak, they were temporarily housed in one of the halls of the old museum. The confusion at first was great. Some mummies were not yet identified, while others were in mummy-cases manifestly not their own. Some mummy-cases were without mummies; some mummies were without mummy-cases; while in more than one instance, a single mummy-case was found to contain two occupants. Whether this disorder was due to the carelessness with which the royal dead had been replaced when their outer wrappings were renewed and their "funerary furniture" repaired by the tomb inspectors of ancient times; or whether it was the sacrilegious work of the family of Arab plunderers who for years had held the secret of the Deir-el-Bahari vault, who should say? In either case, all that could then and there be done was to classify these various personages according to the inscriptions entered on the mummy-cases in which they were found. These inscriptions were of various dates, some being as originally painted; others altered to suit the occupant of a second-hand coffin; and others written with the pen by XXth Dynasty scribes, recording the dates of certain official visits of inspection performed during the pontificates of Her-Hor and his successors. To preserve his mummied royalties from decay or damage being obviously of more importance than to catalogue them with precision, Prof. Maspero decided not to unbandage them till he had provided them with glass cases; and the low condition of the Khedivial treasury is curiously illustrated by the fact that it took nearly five years of "patience and economy" to achieve the said cases, which were not completed till the month of April, 1886:

"J'ava's tardé jusqu'alors à les démailloter," writes Prof. Maspero in his introductory chapter, "parceque j'étais convaincu que cette opération devait présenter des avantages pour la science, qu'elle nous fournirait des renseignements sur l'âge, l'apparence, la constitution des souverains, peintre des inscriptions qui nous permettaient de constater définitivement l'identité de chacune d'elles, peintre des bijoux et des papyrus. Néanmoins, je ne voulais rien risquer avant d'avoir complété le mobilier."

It was during the summer of 1886 that Prof. Maspero resigned his Egyptian appointment; and the opening of the royal mummies closed his official labours. On June 1, in the presence of the Khedive and a select company of Egyptian and foreign notabilities, the mummies of Rameses II. (XIXth Dynasty) and Rameses III. (XXth Dynasty) were formally unbandaged. Next followed, on June 9, the unbandaging of Sakenen-Ra (XVIIth Dynasty) and Ahmes I. (XVIIIth Dynasty); and subsequently, during the interval which elapsed between the arrival of M. Grébaut and the departure of Prof. Maspero, the rest of the Deir-el-Bahari Pharaohs, with the single exception of Amenhotep I., were duly opened. Each body in succession was carefully unwrapped and measured by Prof. Maspero, M. Bouriant, M. Insinger, and Dr. Fouquet, assisted by M. Mathéy in the capacity of chemical analyst. These measurements, which are calculated on the French metrical system, give the lengths of the hand, foot, arm, forearm, &c.; various diameters of the skull; the circumference of head, shoulders, and waist; the length of the orbit of the eye, and the distance between the two orbits; the width of the mouth, length of nose and chin, circumference of pelvis, facial angle, &c., &c.; all having been twice taken and verified. Even the position of the orifice of the ear has been

noted, and one learns with no little interest that, in at least one instance—i.e., that of the Princess Sit-Kames—this orifice is parallel with the root of the nose and somewhat above the line of the eye, precisely as we see it represented in Egyptian statuary.

"Un mois entier," says Prof. Maspero, "celui de Juin, 1886, fut consacré à ces travaux. Aujourd'hui tous les Pharaons, à l'exception d'Amenhotep I. et de quelques sujets secondaires auxquels je n'ai point touché, ont été déshabillés, étudiés, puis rhabillés de manière à figurer décemment dans le Musée."

The results of this prolonged scientific investigation have more than justified the five years' delay. A rich harvest of physiological observations has been reaped; a new Pharaoh has been identified; some important lacunae in the history of the XVIIth and XXIst Dynasties have been more or less filled up; several papyri and some beautiful specimens of ancient Egyptian jewellery have been found on certain of the mummies; and some royal personages, who were at first misnamed, are restored to their place in history. Thus, the mummy contained in the gigantic mummy-case of Queen Aah-hotep turns out to be King Pinotem I.; and he, with the shaven head and Voltaire face, whom we have hitherto accepted as Pinotem I., is more than conjecturally identified by Prof. Maspero with Thothmes I. So also, one of two mummies found in the mummy-case of Princess Nesikhonsu proves to be a king whose winding-sheet is inscribed with a couple of lines of hieratic writing, thus translated: "Expedition made to the Abode, in the year VII., to enwrap the King Ra Kha-em-uas"—the "Abode" being evidently the "eternal abode of Amen-hotep," which, in the time of the priest-kings, was used as a place of refuge for the earlier Pharaohs, and is thus mentioned in one of the official entries scribbled on the coffin of Rameses II. The King Ra Kha-em-uas, whose name, at all events in this form, is unknown, is identified by Prof. Maspero with Rameses XII., the contemporary and predecessor of Her-Hor, and by M. Grébaut with Rameses IX. Among other genealogical emendations, Prof. Maspero makes out Queen Aah-hotep (the famous Queen Aah-hotep of the Boulak jewels) to be the wife, not of Kames, as hitherto believed, but of Sekenen-Ra, and the mother of both Kames and Ahmes I. He also, with infinite skill, based on an exhaustive study of a vast number of scattered inscriptions, reconstructs the framework of the XXIst Dynasty—thus, for the first time, presenting a satisfactory solution of one of the most difficult problems in Egyptian history. Still more interesting, because entirely new, is his chapter on "The Principality of Thebes under the last Descendants of the Priest-Kings," in which he traces the boundaries of this sacerdotal and military fief, the history of its vicissitudes under the XXIInd, XXIIIrd, and XXIVth Dynasties, and the final abolition of the office of High Priest of Amen in the time of Piankhi.

Many details, now for the first time made public respecting certain of the mummies, are extremely curious. The last toilette of some royal ladies of the XXIst Dynasty was, for instance, most elaborate, the wrinkles caused by the process of mummification being filled up with some kind of enamel, the skin coloured with ochre, the cheeks and lips rouged, and false eyes introduced under the shrivelled and half-open lids; thus giving a horribly life-like appearance to the faces, as shown in the auto-type illustrations from Herr Brugsch's photographs. Others, though now quite bare of ornaments, had evidently been buried in all their jewels, like Queen Aah-hotep; necklaces, diadems and bracelets having left their impress on the withered skin. Many have been

mummified in contorted attitudes, as if they had died in convulsions; but the ghastliest interest of all attaches to the remains of an anonymous prince, who appears to have been embalmed alive, and upon whose mummy reports are furnished by Dr. Fouquet and M. Mathey. The brain, heart, stomach, &c., of this unfortunate man are intact, as in life. The body was found tightly bound in three places, namely, round the shoulders, round the wrists and loins, and round the feet; these ligatures being drawn with such force as to leave deep furrows in the flesh. This done, he appears to have been covered with a thick coat of bitumen, lime, and pounded resin, and to have been enwound from head to foot with bandages soaked in some glutinous preparation which caused them to adhere with such tenacity that they had to be sawn off. The agonised expression of the face, the open mouth, the swollen and knotted muscles, bear witness to his desperate struggles, and to the horrors of his last agony. His age was about twenty-three, and in his ears were small gold earrings. That he was a personage of high rank, and the victim of some unspeakable tragedy, admits of no doubt; but to his name and parentage, and to the circumstances of his fate, no clue remains.

Want of space forbids me to indulge in more gleanings from Prof. Maspero's deeply interesting pages. *Les Momies Royales de Dér-el-Bahari* will appear as the forthcoming fasciculus of that admirable series entitled "Mémoires publiées par les Membres de la Mission Archéologique au Caire"—a series of uniform excellence which reflects the highest honour on the French school of Egyptology, but which, being addressed to specialists rather than to the public, has neither achieved, nor is intended to achieve, popularity. If, however, I am not greatly mistaken, Prof. Maspero's new contribution is predestined to such a sale as has been heretofore unknown in the history of the series. It will be eagerly bought and read by thousands to whom his scientific arguments will probably be caviare, but who will be enthralled by his matter and fascinated by his style.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

AMERICAN DECORATIVE ART.

THE exhibition of American etchings and works of decorative art, now very pleasantly arranged in the rooms of Messrs. Johnstone, Norman & Co., at 67 New Bond-street, is very creditable to the taste of the artists and to those who have had the selection of the works exhibited, and shows that the warm interest in art of all kinds which has for many years been growing in the United States is beginning to bear fruit of a charming and original kind. So much at least should be said with distinctness, because American invention has been hitherto more conspicuous in mechanics than in art, and their efforts in decoration have been characterised rather by zeal than discretion. This exhibition is, indeed, a small one, but it may claim to be choice; and the needlework tapestry of the Associated Artists of New York and the stained glass panels of Mr. John La Farge are beautiful and novel developments of art which America may fairly claim as her own.

This part of the exhibition deserves to be brought specially to notice, because we are comparatively familiar with the rest. The reputation of most, if not of all, of the artists who last year incorporated themselves into the Society of American Etchers is not confined to the other side of the Atlantic; and we have had opportunities before this of seeing the pottery of Rookwood and the tiles of Messrs. Low. We do not remember to have seen the word "monotype" before, nor have we seen a public

exhibition of examples of this curious combination of painting and printing; but the process, or something like it, is one well known among artists, and consists of taking off, on a sheet of wet paper, by means of a press, a transfer of a picture simply painted on a polished plate of metal. The delightful softness with which the paper takes the ink under these conditions, and the suggestiveness which can in this way be given to a rough sketch for a composition, make the process very interesting for experimental purposes, and a useful stimulant to an artist's imagination. But to use it as a rival to painting or engraving is a different thing, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Charles Walker's ingenious efforts in this direction will induce other artists to follow his example.

Of the success of Mr. La Farge as an artist in stained glass there can be no doubt whatever. He has a true sense of the qualities and conditions of his material, and knows how to make the most of them. In design he has learnt much from the Japanese, while for quality of effect his panels remind one of fine old stained glass. Unlike a great deal of modern work of this kind, the light does not strike through his panels and dazzle the eye with patches of crudely-coloured light, but is held, as it were, in rich and jewel-like suspension. Often, indeed, he obtains that effect of inward flame which is so observable in oriental glass, and it may be said generally of his method that it might be studied with advantage by a great many European manufacturers and artists.

The "needle-woven tapestry" of the Associated Artists, whatever may be the precise method of its manufacture, has the appearance of a coarse silken canvas embroidered with fine silk, the whole effect, at a little distance, resembling a decorative painting in watercolours, executed in delicate schemes of colour—primrose and pink and pale blue. The way in which broad spaces of flat tint are laid by straight woven lines of faintly-coloured silk is very suggestive of "washes," and the shading of the figures seems to be produced in a similar way. But it is one of the novelties and charms of these panels that the outline of the figures, though slight, is definite, and this result seems to be attained by working them separately with a needle. The size of the figures is so large in comparison with the mesh of the canvas that great delicacy and precision of drawing can be attained. The designs of Miss Dora Wheeler are full of grace and fancy also, and they have been wrought with great taste. Viewed simply as imaginative compositions and drawings of the nude, such panels as the "Venus," "The Birth of Psyche," and the "Woodsprites" are worthy of much praise. But as a decoration, perhaps, the best of all is the "Winged Morn"; for the design is not only fresh and beautiful, but it has a simplicity and a purity of decorative motive which are not present in the same degree in some of the others. In the figure of Minnehaha she has dared more greatly, and has achieved a more remarkable success in the way of expression and effect of light. But aims in this direction seem rather beyond the natural limits of the material and intention of this kind of art; and this very clever panel, while admirable as a *tour de force*, may usefully act as a warning where to stop in the direction of realism and subjective feeling. These panels are in the nature of pictures, to be strained flat and framed; but the Associated Artists exhibit some hangings also, skilfully embroidered after rich designs by Mrs. Wheeler and others. Some of these are floral, like Mrs. Wheeler's beautiful "Roses in Net," and Mrs. Candace Wheeler's "Waterlilies"; others are called "Colour Studies," of which Miss Ward and others send charming examples.

The works of Messrs. J. G. and J. F. Low

have been seen before in Bond Street, but not in such excellence and variety. They are all reliefs in china clay, baked and glazed so that the glaze settles in the hollows and is thin upon the prominences, thus giving them an effect of light and shade of a pictorial character sometimes remarkably suggestive of atmosphere, and often intensifying expression and investing a composition with a poetical sentiment. Some of the single heads are fine; and the studies of horses, whether in rest or motion, are particularly good. Others, like the very remarkable plastic sketch called "Peace, my Children," have considerable dramatic force, suggestive of an American Tinworth with a grander style. This and some others seem Biblical in inspiration, though catalogued under *genre* titles. The more decorative work—the stones and the hearth tiles—is excellent.

The names of the Morans, Henry Farrer, Stephen Parrish, C. A. Platt, Van Elten, and others of the American Society of Etchers will need no introduction to anyone interested in the art; and if there is much difference to be observed in their latest work here exhibited it is rather in size than quality. The figure-subjects, though attaining a fair level, and sometimes rising beyond it, as in Mr. C. Y. Turner's "John Alden's Letter," are, on the whole, not so good of their kind as the landscapes and sea pieces. With regard to the latter, it is useless at present to protest against large etchings; and these Americans are to be congratulated at least in that, while they may have rather followed the fashion than their natural artistic instincts in the direction of large plates, they have not lost sight of the true function of the etching needle—expression by lines. This is seen generally in choice of subject, nearly always in treatment. Though Mr. Carleton T. Chapman, in the fine and effective etching called "White Wings," which takes the place of honour in the principal room devoted to works of this class, has endeavoured to suggest broad lights and expanse of air, he has done so by the judicious placing of a few well-considered lines, without any elaborate tint-work. And Mr. Farrer, in his charming plate of "Moonrise," with its bare-branched trees, also gets his effect of light in a legitimate manner. The same may be said of the thoroughly-drawn work of Mr. Kruseman Van Elten, which, no less than his name, suggests that his ancestors belonged to the country of Hobbema. Mr. Thomas Moran's fine plate of "The Mountain of the Holy Cross, Colorado," and his interpretation of Turner's "Conway Castle," support his claim to be President of this Society; and the former, as well as many other of these etchings, and Mr. Walker's "monotypes," are especially welcome as records by Americans of American scenery.

As a rule, allowing for the poor light in some of the rooms, the exhibition is well arranged, and can be well seen; but it seems rather a pity that the Rookwood faience should have been massed together on a table. The success of the Rookwood pottery, which was founded by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, of Cincinnati, in 1880, is well deserved. The aim after perfect originality in this branch of art is hopeless, and not, perhaps, to be recommended. It is found by accident, not by search; but the Rookwood pottery has achieved at least a distinctive character of its own in shape, colour, and decoration.

Some beautiful examples of leather work by Messrs. Yandell & Co., the imitation of Moorish fret and spiral work by Messrs. Ransom & Co., and some specimens of ironwork elaborately wrought by Mr. John Williams, add to the beauty and interest of the exhibition.

COSMO MONKHOUSE

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

IN addition to the pictures mentioned last week, the two following have also been bought out of the funds of the Chantrey bequest by the council of the Royal Academy:—Mr. John M. Swan's "The Prodigal Son," and Mr. Henry S. Take's "All Hands to the Pumps."

MISS KATE GREENAWAY has been elected a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colour.

MR. W. BISCOMBE GARDNER, who is perhaps best known as an admirable engraver on wood, will have on view next week a collection of black and white drawings, at the St. George's Gallery, 32A George Street, Hanover Square. On this occasion he has gone further afield than his home in Surrey, and has taken subjects from Wales and Devon. There will also be opened next week an exhibition of sketches made in the Himalayas and Cashmere, by Mr. Alex. Scott, at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, New Bond Street.

ON view at Messrs. Clifford's, in Piccadilly, is a small collection of small pictures of Sicilian scenery by Mr. W. Heath Wilson. Those who remember Mr. Wilson's pretty little exhibition of scenes of Venice, held last year in the same room, do not need to be told with what freshness of impression and charm of colour this artist paints. His Sicily is perhaps more fascinating, because less known, than his Venice. Here mountains take the place of lagoons and cottages of palaces. Pale sunshine on the road near Taormina, red oxen ploughing on the red earth of Etna, the hills and olives of Carini, and the deep cutting topped with cypresses near Palermo, supply fresh and delightful material. So also does Monte Cristo, rising pale from the deep blue sea, and the Temple of Segesta, and Etna seen from Syracuse, and a man throwing a casting-net into the Bay of Palermo, and about thirty other powerful but yet delicate paintings, which to see is to wish to possess.

THE two small rooms in the Louvre newly dedicated to French sculpture of the middle ages are to be opened very shortly, if, indeed, they are not open now. The examples have been carefully arranged by M. Courajod in historical order; in the upper room will be found the earliest work, in the lower that of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Among the latter are the famous tomb of Philippe Pot judiciously restored, and those of Guillaume de Chanac (1355), Philip VI. (1364), Philip of Morvilliers (1430)—the dates are approximate—and those of Evreux-Navarre, and Catherine d'Alençon.

THE Salon will close earlier than usual this year, as the rooms are wanted for the Universal Exhibition after June 20.

DR. CHARLES WALDSTEIN, as director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has made arrangements with the *American Journal of Archaeology* to publish promptly papers from members of the school giving an account of their work, and also to issue these papers independently in a series of "preprints." The first of these consists of Dr. Waldstein's own article on "The Newly Discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon," illustrated with a heliogravure of the fragment, and a woodcut of the frieze showing where the head comes in. Since this paper was written, a cast of the fragment has been fitted into its place in the British Museum. During the present year, the American School has been digging at Anthedon and Thisbe, under the superintendence of Dr. Rolfe; while in the spring Dr. Waldstein, in the course of preliminary excavations at Plataea, discovered a Latin

inscription containing fifty-four lines of the famous edict of Diocletian.

WE have received from Messrs. Cassell *National Academy Notes*, the annual illustrated record of the Exhibition of the National Academy of New York by Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, the "Henry Blackburn" of America. The reproductions of the artist's drawings are fairly good. If we may judge from them, the current of pictorial art on the other side of the Atlantic is all in the direction of landscape and portrait—including in portrait studies of single figures in various attitudes and costumes. Of anything distinctly American there is little trace, except an occasional negro. Of the "nude," or the "ideal," or the fanciful, there is no example.

MR. M. LONGWORTH DAMES, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle* his paper on "The Coins of the Durrani," illustrated with an autotype plate of seventeen coins referred to. As the coins of Ahmad Shah, the founder of the Durranni dynasty, have been described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, the paper begins with Taimur Shah (1773) and ends with the death of Shah Shuja and the establishment of the present Barak-zai dynasty in 1842. This period was one of continual disturbance, and witnessed the gradual expulsion of the Afghans from Kashmir and the Punjab. Besides Kabul, Herat, and Kashmir, there were mints at Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, and several places in the Derajat. The total number of coins catalogued is 156, of which a large proportion are in Mr. Dames's own cabinet. To the catalogue are prefixed the Persian couplets which each monarch adopted for his own coinage, and a convenient chronological table.

The pages of *l'Art* are principally occupied at present with the exhibitions. On the Salon, M. Paul Leroi writes with his usual straightforward force, and M. A. Hustin reviews with much discrimination "Les Peintures du Centenaire 1789-1889" at the Universal Exhibition. The part for May 15 contains an etching by M. Boulard fils after Troyon's "Passage du Bac"; and besides a number of spirited reproductions in the text, there is an effective full-page facsimile of a drawing by M. Edmond Yon of his breezy and luminous picture in the Salon, called "Les Pâtures de Sainte-Aulde."

THE STAGE.

STAGE NOTES.

OF an important stage production of the week—Mr. Grundy's "A White Lie," at the Court—it must be said briefly that a certain improbability in the conduct of the woman who is its heroine militates against our according her the fulness of sympathy which her personal character might command. But, granting to Mrs. Desmond the possibility of the deception in which she acquiesces—the "white lie" for another's sake, which is the basis of the story—the drama must be pronounced satisfactory as well as brilliant. The incidents are well managed; the dialogue is forcible—after Mr. Grundy's wont; and the piece is fitted singularly well to the particular and great capacities of Mrs. Kendal. Mrs. Kendal's effects are, of course, remarkable. Are they not, indeed, always so? Her success this time is shared to the full by Mr. Kendal, whose performance is replete with judgment and with strength; and there are likewise to be noticed the successes made by Miss Olga Brandon and by Mr. Arthur Dacre. Mr. Dacre—like his wife—is seen too seldom in London. There are very few men upon the stage who could play as well as he does his part in Mr. Grundy's new piece.